The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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VOL. 1 NO 110. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 9. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th July	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10600
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12503
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Marina ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru.	T. Ohkuma	5909	....	16th July
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
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RUSTAM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D SARAIYA, Esq.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA ..	1205	Thu. 10th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri., 11th July.	*6 a.m.	Dir ct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 10th July
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

9th July, 1913.

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THE

Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20
Half-Yearly .....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly.....Rs. 30
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 15
Quarterly.....Rs. 9

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum St.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI. Managing Director.

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INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA, Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
(Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit. Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Acting Manager.

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GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Mohamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

	Rs	A.
Ponsonby: The Decline of Aristocracy	5	10
W. Marchant: Romantic India	...	
E. J. Harrison: The Fighting Spirit of Japan	9	6
Abbott: Life of Napoleon. 2 vols. With Maps and Numerous Illustrations	12	0
Cresson: Persia. The Awakening East	9	6
Major Tremearne: Hausa Superstitions and Customs. An Introduction to the Folk-Lore and the Folk	15	12
G. Stanley Hall: Educational Problems. 2 vols.	31	8
Rogers: Six Centuries of work and Wages	6	4
Bradley: Appearance and Reality	...	
Rudolph Eucken: Problem of Human Life	7	14
M. C. Mallik: A Study in Ideals. Great Britain and India	7	14
Adamson: The Development of Modern philosophy	7	14
Hobhouse: Morals in Evolution. 2 vols.	15	12
Gibson: Scientific Ideas of To-day	3	12
Gibson: Electricity of Today. Its Works and Its Mysteries	3	12
Buckley: Irrigation Work of India	31	8
Philip: Romance of Modern Chemistry	3	12
Hogg: The Microscope. Its History, Construction and Application	6	8
Sir G. Watt: The Commercial Products of India	12	0
J. C. Oman: The Brahmans, Theists and Muslims of India	10	8
Constant: Recollections of the Private Life of Napoleon. 3 vols.	12	0
Jack's Reference-Book	2	10
Jack's Woman's Book	2	10
Sir W. E. Cooper: Spiritual Science. A Study of Spiritual Philosophy and its Practical Application to Everyday Life. "The Home University Library" Each Volume	0	12
"The People's Books". Each Volume	0	6
"Bohn's Popular Library". Each Volume	0	12

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Attank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co. LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.

Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

WE OFFER

a large variety of Gowns, Blouses, for Evening, Afternoon and Day wear, Millinery, etc., etc., at nearly Cost prices.

Commencing Monday, July 7th.

STANLEY HUMPHREYS & Co.,
314, HORNBY ROAD,
NEXT TO THOS. COOK & SON.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF
Their Large and Up-to-date Stock
WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 14th instant, to SUNDAY the 27th instant. (both days inclusive). 0253

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Mr. Haidernhai Abdul Tyab Muscatiwalla has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described viz:—

All that piece or parcel of free-hold land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hanadee Dadar (now Lady Jamsedji) Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement (691 1/3) eight hundred and ninety-one and one-third square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 99, New No. 2 A/3654, New Survey No. 4 A/4235 and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3705 (3) Street No. 68 B and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a New Private Road, on or towards the East by the property of Jiwanji Dhondooji Dhooroo, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Bhavanishankar Balkrishna and on or towards the West by the property of Narayan Vithoba Vaidya.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121 Meadows Street, Fort, within 11 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

Dated this day of July, 1913.

Messrs. MEHTA & DALPATRAM, 0270 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of Laljee Murarjee late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant a widower a cotton Broker .....deceased.

Narandas Laljee of Raipur Bhatia Hindu a student at present temporarily residing at Mint Road within the Fort one of the sons of the deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

Seal.

W. J. HOWARD, The 4th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI, 0269 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur—Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.			From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.	Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.	Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi Arr.	18-36
11-29	Arr.	Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt. Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt. Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.	Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.	Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt. Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Ratlam Jn. Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.	Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.	Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) Dep.	21- 0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn. Arr.	21- 0
7-47	Arr.	Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Mutra Jn. Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.	Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam Arr.	11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) Dep.	21-0
12-56	Dep.	Saharanpur Arr.	8-25
8-55	Arr.	Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun Arr.	17-55

BOMBAY SIMLA VIA D. U. K. RAILWAY CHANGING AT DELHI.

40	3	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) Dep.	21-0
35		Dep.	Arr.	0-55
8	5	Arr.	Delhi Dep.	1-27
7	1	Dep.	Arr.	5-45
20-4		Arr.	Umballa Cantt. Dep.	6- 8
8-30		Dep.	Arr.	8- 0
3-30		Arr.	Kalka! Dep.	8-30
9 -0		Dep.	Simla Arr.	14-20

S. C. G WOOD, Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been received, will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, the 10th July 1913, at 3 p.m. (B.T.):—

61. From the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.—For obtaining from the Commissioner and the Standing Committee a report as to the newspapers in which notices for tenders for the supply of Cast Iron Pipes, etc., in connection with the duplication of the Tansa Main were given, the time allowed for the submission of tenders, etc.

62. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar.—For requisting Government to amend the rules regarding the election of the Corporation's representative on the Legislative Council so as to admit of the Corporation being represented by two members, the President being an ex-officio member during the tenure of his office.

63. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master.—For obtaining a report as to the causes and remedy of the violent stench wafting across from the Sea Face to Queen's Road.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 8th July, 1913. 0274

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Time and Prices as usual.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BAGS PELLITORY ROOTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters ex. S. S. Sydney.—
J.L.—15 bags damaged pellitory roots.

85 CASES ALUMINIUM CIRCLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the concerned, the undermentioned goods on account and at the risk of the following defaulting indentors—

On account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Alimahomed:—
36 cases aluminium circles, quality B.W.G. 98-99 per cent. purity gauge 20.
15 cases aluminium circle, quality B.W.G. 98-99 per cent., purity gauge 20 and 18.

On account and at the risk of Salebhoy Mahomedbhoy Patheria and Choonilal Gordhandas—
12 cases aluminium circles, 98-99 per cent., purity quality B.W.G. gauge 20 and 18.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Goods, Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th July, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 65 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables.

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

12 bags dry chillies, booked under Taru Jobba to Colaba Invoice R. R. 84426 of 16-3-13, sender Jhumgalal consigned to self.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1913. 256

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That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING, PARSI BAZAR STREET, BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal. Temperature is in slight defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in the extreme western districts; Agra has had 0·19" and Jhansi 0·12". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Allahabad. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar: Dwarka has had 0·58", Rajkot 0·37", Bhavnagar-Para 0·47", Ahmedabad 0·36" and Surat 1·25". Skies are lightly clouded in north Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in Cutch, Gujarat and west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen: Jubbulpore has had 0·33", saugor 0·43", Khandwa 0·54", Amraoti 0·41", Nagpur 0·95" and Chanda 0·45". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0·97", Ratnagiri 0·12", Mormugao 0·29" and Karwar 4·72". skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0·67", Ahmednagar 0·76", Poona 0·12", Sholapur 0·13", Bijapur 0·52", Aurangabad 0·30", Nizamabad 0·53" and Hyderabad 0·14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy features in the weather today is the appearance of rainfall in Gujarat and Kathiawar and its increase in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, fairly general in Kathiawar and Gujarat and local in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras Coast. In the United Provinces nearly general but light rain has fallen in the extreme western districts.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula; fairly general rain in the Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and the southern half of Kathiawar and of Gujarat; local rain in west Central India and on the north Madras Coast. Isolated showers are possible in the south United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 8th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum in twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m.	Minimum in twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th) ..	95·3	77·0	76	..	..	..
Jask ..	94·5	82·8	75	..	..	−0·05
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th) ..	86·3	81·1	79	..	..	−0·75
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	100·3	81·5	53	..	3·55	+2·80
Rawalpindi ..	97·9	73·1	65	..	5·38	+1·73
Lahore ..	101·9	77·2	62	..	2·76	−0·37
Sirsa ..	98·8	80·3	76	..	8·50	+5·71
Ambala ..	98·5	78·9	73	..	10·62	+4·57
Delhi ..	95·0	80·3	76	..	6·43	+0·94
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	97·5	79·5	66	0·19	3·19	−1·87
Mainpuri ..	98·8	81·6	72	..	2·01	−3·21
Jhansi ..	97·6	78·5	74	0·12	12·6	−6·94
Cawnpore ..	93·6	79·5	77	..	5·98	+0·77
Allahabad ..	97·1	79·5	59	..	4·94	−3·00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	108·1	85·3	45	..	0·82	+0·48
Karachi ..	92·0	82·0	84	..	0·06	−1·18
Ajmer ..	94·6	80·2	68	..	3·60	+1·76
Jaipur ..	95·2	77·6	68	..	7·04	+2·58
Kotah ..	98·6	81·6	66	..	3·20	−1·92
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	99·5	80·0	72	..	3·76	+0·79
Dwarka ..	91·3	78·5	85	0·58	2·53	−1·03
Veraval ..	89·1	78·8	78	..	17·56	+12·63
Rajkot ..	92·6	76·8	85	0·37	9·85	+3·23
Bhavnagar Para. ..	90·5	77·8	83	0·47	23·45	+17·59
Surat ..	91·6	78·1	90	1·25	22·05	+9·88
Ahmedabad ..	93·6	79·2	80	0·30	12·12	+4·95
Deesa ..	100·8	78·4	72	..	7·20	+2·25
Neemuch ..	92·9	76·0	73	..	6·28	+0·36
Indore ..	90·1	75·6	71	..	8·32	+0·21
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	91·3	75·3	86	0·33	11·59	−0·55
Saugor ..	89·5	72·6	85	0·48	10·33	+0·16
Hoshangabad ..	92·1	75·4	85	..	6·48	−2·63
Khandwa ..	89·4	75·1	85	0·54	9·96	+2·67
Akola ..	97·7	74·8	88	0·01	9·13	+2·13
Amraoti ..	88·3	73·3	92	0·41	13·33	+4·54
Nagpur ..	87·1	73·3	81	0·95	14·51	+2·45
Chanda ..	89·0	76·0	90	0·45	13·92	+3·35
Raipur ..	87·7	74·6	84	..	8·09	−3·70
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	86·5	76·6	92	0·97	33·57	+7·55
Ratnagiri ..	84·8	76·4	92	0·12	34·68	−4·92
Mormugao ..	83·0	75·7	91	0·29	35·35	+0·48
Karwar ..	80·7	74·5	95	4·73	42·99	−7·34
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	92·4	71·1	88	0·67	6·00	+0·28
Ahmednagar ..	88·1	70·0	79	0·76	12·08	+6·52
Poona ..	87·0	72·8	87	0·12	15·48	+9·33
Sholapur ..	89·8	71·1	86	0·13	6·23	+0·31
Bijapur ..	90·2	69·8	87	0·52	7·07	+3·08
Belgaum ..	86·3	68·8	88	..	9·91	−1·77
Aurangabad ..	94·4	70·7	85	0·30	8·35	+1·72
Nizamabad (Indur).	85·9	71·2	93	0·53	14·74	+7·56
Hyderabad ..	82·8	71·2	86	0·14	5·33	+0·20
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	79·3	73·8	94	1·57	43·44	+5·37
Calicut ..	83·2	75·1	95	0·88	31·44	−11·47
Cochin ..	84·7	73·2	90	1·90	29·04	−6·15
Colombo ..	85·5	75·5	89	0·07	8·65	−0·62
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR, AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	87·3	76·2	95	0·22	2·28	−3·80
Nellore ..	91·5	74·3	78	..	2·95	+0·55
Cuddapah ..	98·5	72·0	87	0·46	3·56	−0·55
Madras ..	92·5	78·0	81	0·65	2·15	−0·84
Bangalore ..	79·3	65·3	90	..	6·47	+2·50
Coimbatore ..	85·9	71·3	75	..	1·45	−0·42
Trichinopoly ..	96·1	76·3	59	..	0·91	−0·89
Negapatam ..	99·2	79·2	77	..	0·62	−1·23

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 8.

The Arabian Sea current has given more rain and the Bay current now extends over the Gangetic plain and reaches as far west as the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Central Provinces, the West Coast, Bombay, Deccan, North Hyderabad, Madras North Madras coast; fairly general in Lower Burma, West United Provinces, Gujarat and Mysore. Local in Bengal and east United Provinces.

A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, North West Frontier Province and South Hyderabad.

Maymyo reports one and a half inches; Monywa two; Silchar four; False Point one and a half; Balasore and Roorkee one; Surat one and a half; Nagpur and Hanonkonda one; Karwar five; Cochin two; Nellore one.

No development has taken place over the Bay. Temperature is practically normal everywhere.

Forecast :—Increase of rainfall in Northern India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 7th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 3 a.m., 9 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·676
Temperature of Air	degrees	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	78·7
Dew Point	,,	77·2
Relative humidity of Air ..	,,	0·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		3·2
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	86·5
Minimum do. do. ..	,,	77·8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE,SSE, WSW, WNW, NW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	147
Fall of Rain	inches	0·00
Total fall during month	,,	6·79
Total fall during year	,,	32·60
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th July	,,	0·98

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8–45 a. m., Standard Time on the 8th July, 1913, was 29·844 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	10	3	44	26 4
		4	1	27 7
Fri.	11	4	52	25 11
		4	50	26 8
Satur.	12	m 6	10	25 9
		5	46 a	25 10
Sun.	13	m 7	33	25 11
		6	51 a	25 2
Mon.	14	m 8	50	26 5
		8	4 a	24 10

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	10	9	3	18 2
		10	31	17 2
Fri.	11	10	33	19 7
		11	31	17 1
Satur.	12	m 11	51	20 7
		m 0	33	16 11
Sun.	13	1	20 a	21 2
Mon.	14	m 1	35	16 9
		2	44 a	21 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

July.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10. (Thurs.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20 m.
11. (Fri.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20 m.
12. (Satur.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 19 m
13. (Sun.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m.
14. (Mon.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, June 26th, 11h. 10. 8 m. P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m. A. M. First quarter, July 11th, 3h. 7·4 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36·4 A. M.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Consols 2½ per cent.	72 5/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·24 1/4
Rentes 3 per cent.	87
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45 1/2
Bar Silver spot	26 7/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 1/8
Closing tone of Silver :—Dull	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	63 3/4
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
Amount paid into the bank of England, about	£225,000
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1/4
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77 1/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
Interest 7 day market loans	3

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Bank has made a net profit of	8,50,915	1	1
including the balance of Rs. 4,01,343—8—8 brought forward from last year's account. The Directors have resolved to appropriate the profits as under :—			
in payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, on Rs. 75,40,000	2,62,500	0	0
Balance to be carried forward ..	5,88,415	1	1
	8,50,915	1	1

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 8.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained to-day steady and did not witness any fluctuation worth reporting. The market opened at Rs. 95-15-6, underwent a drop of about an anna during the course of the day, but closed at the opening rate for 31st July delivery. The business done was on a moderate scale.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103 (long dated).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained in a dull state to-day though considerable activity was noticeable in the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Shares.

Petit advanced to Rs. 3,165 for August delivery.

Fazulbhai and David Mill Shares remained steady at Rs. 557-8 and Rs. 537-8 respectively for August delivery.

Indore Malva declined to Rs. 165

Centrals were placed at Rs. 2,145.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,452-8.

Ahmedabad Advance improved to Rs. 897-8.

Phœnix changed hands in a lot at Rs. 167-8.

New Great Eastern Mill Shares dropped to Rs. 242-8.

Standards receded to Rs. 1,430.

Kemps were in demand at Rs. 183.

Bank of India Shares stood steady at Rs. 68-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Preference Shares were quoted at Rs. 172.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference Shares improved to Rs. 174-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs 93 and Deferred to Rs. 194 for August.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 7.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 51⅜ ; July, August ; Dunkirk, sellers, canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-ship, 51½ ; July, August ; Antwerp, ; sellers, canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship, 47 ; July-August ; Hamburg, sellers, canal. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship, 46⅝ ; July, August ; Dunkirk, sellers. Linseed Calcutta ;44-9 ; London ; July-August ; London, value, easier. Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 43½ ; July, August; Antwerp, sellers. Bombay Cottonseed, 6-17-6 ; July-August, Hull ; sellers.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat :—Unchanged. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅜ ; July, August ; London, sellers, canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.—Nominal.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3/6 July-August ; done, flat.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (double bags) 12-10½ sellers ; Oct.-Dec. Steady only small biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India, 12-9½ sellers. Oct.-Dec. Extremely quiet ; German Beet-root 88 % 9-4¾ sellers ; August, 9-6½ sellers ; October, December, Dull, slightly lower. E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. F. India, 13-9½ sellers ; Nov.-Dec. Very little doing. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay ; no quotation.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £63⅜. Copper Braziers £78⅛ ; Yellow Metal 6⅝.

Freight.—Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13, value. Arrivals :—Montebello, Caithness Kohistan.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta 11 July-Dec. value. 11-3 Jan. March ; ditto Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-3½ ; July-Dec., value. 11-4½ ; Jan.-March, value. Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta, 11-9½ ; July-Dec., value. 12¼ ; Jan.-Mar., value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 11-11½ ; July-Dec. value 12-2½ Jan.-Mar., value. Java Sugar. stih idle.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increases your vitality and make your work live on an added interest.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool July 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	15,000 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	,,
Total Day's Imports	1,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Easier ; good biz. done.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady with little doing.	
Mid. Americans	6·69d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·45d.
New York 11 a. m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	Aug. 12·60 Oct. 11·38
New York Official noon call.	Aug. 12·64 Oct. 11·38
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Aug. 12·65 Oct 11·45

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·43	6·40
A. S.	6·35	6·33
S. O.	6·24	6·21
O. N.	6·15	6·13
N. D.	6·24	6·11
D. J.	6·13	6·10
J. F.	6·13	6·10
F. M.	6·14	6·12
M. A.	6·15	6·13
A. M.	..	6·14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Barely steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	2,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·40	6·38
A. S.	6·33	6·31
S. O.	6·21	6·19
O. N.	6·13	6·13
N. D.	6·11	6·09
D. J.	6·10	6·08
J. F.	6·10	6·08
F. M.	6·12	6·10
M. A.	6·13	6·11

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000

Futures at New York, August, 11·98. Previous closing price 12·05.

Futures at New York, October, 11·32. Previous closing price 11·40.

Advanced early on limited offerings and declined later owing Bearish Private crop reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·25. Previous price 12·35

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12·5/8. Previous price 12·7/8

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans August 11·95. Previous price 12·10.

Futures at New Orleans October 11·42. Previous price 11·52.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9½

Demand Bills 4·86¾.

Silver Commercial Bars 58⅛

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 8.

The local cotton market is meaningless with nothing doing for export business. Local mills have bought very moderately some Oomra and Kathiawad styles. At present crop news, sentiment, and political situation are all against the market. But any further decline should furnish a very attractive basis for manufacturers.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals. ..	..	241	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	253	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee, ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple ..	276	..	..	do.
Do. do.	253-4	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Ootnravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	294/5	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	291½	25-3-14
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	265	25-7-13
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	265	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	271	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	285	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	275	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapote ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore. ..	..	..	..	..

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

[illegible]TIONS.

Names and paid up.	Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,705
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	68 8
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12 ..
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30/8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¾	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	12¼
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	65/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ {12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8
Eastern Bank, Ld. £6	New	5 o/o	86
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	60½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25		897-8
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..		100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..		130
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30		740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25		5,27-8
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12		260
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55		2,145
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	80		735
China Silk ..	..	..		375
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	30		1,495
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.		190
Ceoria ..	April	40		650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5		125
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8		232/8
David ..	May-Nov.	20		537-8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8		190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25		500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..		160
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20		557-8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,625
Finlay Mills ..	..	15		363/12
Gold Mohur ..	..	25		450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45		660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15		475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60		1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.		115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4		165
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.		460 X D
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5		163/12
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	62		130
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16		440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25		900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45		1,300
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25		800
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60		1,315
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75		1452/8
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60		280
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50		3,165
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.		100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115		3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30		165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9		246/4
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35		1,090
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July.	7½		167/8
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.		100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50		820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35		4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250		4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..		70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45		1,440
Sun ..	Oct.	..		127/8
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15		220
Swan ..	New O	12½		303/12
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50		1737/8
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,450
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.		135
Vishnu Cotton Co. Ltd.	..	Nil.		470
Western India ..	Sept.	45		660
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..		600

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Brcul's Cawnpore ..	Apl.	6¾	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Bort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabb'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	138/12
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7½	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Cln. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	555
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Vulkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	675
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	13/
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	96/8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 8		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 10		4	121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	113¼

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	179
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil.	11
Bamankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Sur..	..	..	..
Badham Pile ..	..	..	94 X D
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	35C D
Bo. Burma T. Corpr...	..	15	637/8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	F. O.	Feb.-Aug	174/8
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	Rs. 2	23

[illegible]ENTS' PYJAMA SUITS.

OUR SUITS ARE MORE THAN ORDINARY VALUE.

CUT FULL SIZE.

COMFORTABLE FITTING WITH SOFT WOOL GIRDLE

TAILOR MADE.

NEW TROPICAL WOOL
Smart Patterns. Per suit . Rs. 7 8

NEW FINE WOOL
Excellent Quality. Per suit . Rs. 10 8

BEST TAFFETTA FLANNEL
Select Designs. Per suit . Rs. 12 8

RICH SILK AND WOOL
Very Choice. Per suit . Rs. 16 8

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

		Rs.
Authorised Capital	.. ..	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	.. ..	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	.. ..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.. ..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	.. ..	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

		Rs.
1st January 1912	.. ..	8,48,000
30th April	.. ..	24,77,000
31st July	.. ..	52,35,000
31st December	.. ..	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.

Manager :—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

DURABILITY SPEED ECONOMY.

THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE 4 CYLINDER 30 HORSE POWER OVERLAND CAR.

PERFECTLY SPRUNG
PERFECT LUBRICATION
PERFECTION OF COMFORT.
THE EMPRESS OF THE ROAD.

WRITE TO US FOR FULL SPECIFICATION AND ARRANGE WITH US FOR DEMONSTRATION. THE OVERLANDS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR THE ROAD.

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35, MEDOWS STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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RELIABLE LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

PREMIUMS VERY LOW.

Agents Wanted.

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Secretaries,

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19, Bank Street, Fort.

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AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.

Will you accept a Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bonafide enquirers who apply giving their [illegible]'s name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "B. C.", P O. BOX 333, BOMBAY.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort

BOMBAY

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Dome[illegible]

OATES.—23rd [illegible] R. J. Oates, [illegible]

THOMPSON.—[illegible] 8, Abingdon Gardens, [illegible]ington, the wife of Captain J. P. Thompson, 35th Scinde Horse, of a son.

DEATHS.

CAW.—25th June, at the C. of Eng. Zenana Mission Hospital, Panagor, Philip George, the only and beloved child of Alexander Caw, aged 3 years.

KNYVETT.—24th June, at Ranchi, Janet Louisa, widow of the late Mr. A. V. Knyvett, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation 2-10.

Salle Francaise: Professor Charlier on "The Art of Drawing," Part I, 6-30.

Harwood Association Football League: Commercial Gymkhana vs. All Blacks, Cooperage, 5-45.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Konig will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Public Lecture by Capt. E. G. Hart in English on "How the Fourth Dimension explains Miracles." Hall of the Theosophical Society 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Thursday, July 10.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Palamcotta will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Saturday, July 12.

Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company Ordinary General Meeting, 121, Medows Street, 3.

Wednesday, July 16.

Classical Association: Professor R. Marrs on "Lucian of Samosata," Town Hall, 6-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 9, 1913.

THE INDIAN MASTER BUILDER.

In discussing the other day the question of the building of the new Capital, we expressed the hope that it was not too late for the Government of India to act upon the Memorial recently submitted to the Secretary of State, urging them to utilise the opportunity afforded by the building of the new Capital, to save from extinction the living traditions of the Indian master-builders and craftsmen. The Memorial was signed by two hundred persons of distinction in art, letters, science, commerce and public life, and it urged that the important question to be discussed was, not what should be the style of the new city but by what methods it should be built,

whether that of the modern architect in an office with his assistants, detached from materials, craftsmen, and site, carrying his buildings to completion upon paper, with pencil-trained mind and hands, and binding with details and specification those who are to build, strictly within these limits, the method that has produced the public buildings of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and in India those of the Anglo-Indian cities; or the method that has given us Westminster Abbey, Saint Sofia, Saint Peter's, Rome, and in India the Taj, the Palaces of Akbar and Shah Jahan, and the great public works of former times, that of the master-builder with his craftsmen, working in accustomed materials upon the site from simple instructions as to accommodation and arrangement, such as would have been given to a master-mason or a master-carpenter by a mediaeval king who required a palace or a castle, or by a bishop who desired to found a cathedral.

The Memorial very truly added that this is the method by which all the greatest of the world's buildings have been produced and that no modern buildings warrant the assumption that it can be departed from with safety. The Government of India, unfortunately, acting upon advice which is evidently not that of their own experts, have now declared, in answer to the Memorial, that the Indian master-builder is extinct and that Indian craftsmen exist only as decorators, a capacity in which the Government intend to find employment for them at Delhi.

It would be interesting to know upon whose advice the Government of India have acted in this matter, for expert opinion is against them. The Memorial, from which we have quoted above, was largely based on the writings of Mr. Arthur Havell, formerly Director of the Calcutta School of Art—a man who has done invaluable work for the revival of Indian arts and crafts and their official recognition. Mr. Havell, whose authority to speak on this question cannot be denied, directly controverts the view expressed in the Government's reply to the memorialists, while the prefatory note written by the Consulting Architect, which accompanies it, strongly bears out the plea urged in the Memorial. By what right—or commonsense for that matter—do the Government of India throw overboard their own expert, and why has the Archaeological Survey been allowed to waste its time in investigations, the results of which are to be ignored the moment an opportunity arises for applying them in practice? The question, as Mr. Havell very wisely urges, is more than an artistic one. It has a very wide economic importance for obvious reasons, and it is to be hoped that the efforts which are being made in England to bring the Government of India to a proper appreciation of its importance will be backed in this country. It is certainly a question which should be ventilated in the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BETRAYAL.

"Indian Opinion," the organ of the South African Indians, of June 14th, discussing the passage of the Immigration Bill through the Senate, remarks that "it is not possible as yet to speak with certainty of the amendments so far carried, or of the full effect of the Bill," but adds, "the Bill may become the law of the land at any moment, and Indians may find themselves deprived on August 1st of several rights which they have hitherto enjoyed." It appears that Mr. W. P. Schreiner, who made a strenuous fight on behalf of the Indian community, was able to [illegible] to the Memorial, and [illegible]ded by the published [illegible] of the Archaeological Survey and the Consulting Architect to the Government of India. In a letter addressed to the English papers in mail week, Mr. Havell points out that it is the Government of India and not the signatories of the Memorial who have been misled in this matter, both as to facts and inferences. For the past fifty years, he says, Indian departmentalism has all unconsciously been sitting on the State safety-valve, by closing up all the chief outlets for the artistic activities of the Indian people. "Indian art is only decorative, it is not 'fine,' and has no practical use," is the official reply, which, Mr. Havell says, he has received on every occasion on which he has raised any question of vital artistic importance for India, and the whole basis of art education in India has been the theory of official text-books, that there has never been any Indian "fine" art and never could be, except by following Western academic teaching. But, in spite of this, the fine art of India persists in existing, and it has been shown in more than one instance that it merely needs encouragement to flourish. Mr. Havell, when he went to Bengal, was quick to see the latent possibilities in what was officially reputed to be the least artistic province in India, and, by "lifting," as he himself puts it, "for a short space of time the official incubus," which had prevented the free growth of Bengali fine art,—that is, by ceasing the endeavour to force an artificial growth of spurious Western art,—he enabled a renaissance, or to speak more literally, a revival of Indian painting which has produced the wonderful school of artists of which Mr. Abindranath Tagore is the leader. No one, official or otherwise, nowadays scoffs at the idea of the existence of an original school of fine art in Bengal—not even the official world which has gone so far in its recognition as to decorate Mr. Tagore. A similar exposure of the absurdity of the official dictum has occurred in regard to Indian handicrafts. In 1901 Mr. Havell raised the question of preserving the most important, commercially speaking, of all Indian handicrafts—handloom weaving—and was officially scoffed at as a theorist and sentimentalist, while Lord Curzon, with that lack of imagination which so persistently cramped his outlook in India, declared that it was as inevitable that the handloom should be superseded in India by the power loom, as the hand punkah by the electric punkah. But, as Mr. Havell points out, the handloom is now on the official programme in every province in India and the "departmental eyes, which in 1901 could not see one hand weaver, now see over five millions."

So, we are now asked to believe that the Indian master-builder and the Indian craftsman except as a "decorator" do not exist, although in this matter expert official opinion, so far as it is known, holds the contrary view. A perusal of the special report on the investigations into the matter by the Archaeological Survey will show what abundant material there is to disprove the statement contained in the Government of India's reply to the memorialists, while the prefatory note written by the Consulting Architect, which accompanies it, strongly bears out the plea urged in the Memorial. By what right—or commonsense for that matter—do the Government of India throw overboard their own expert, and why has the Archaeological Survey been allowed to waste its time in investigations, the results of which are to be ignored the moment an opportunity arises for applying them in practice? The question, as Mr. Havell very wisely urges, is more than an artistic one. It has a very wide economic importance for obvious reasons, and it is to be hoped that the efforts which are being made in England to bring the Government of India to a proper appreciation of its importance will be backed in this country. It is certainly a question which should be ventilated in the Imperial Legislative Council.

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"Indian Opinion" does not appear however to be fully acquainted with the text and effect of the amendments accepted, and, though it speaks of the marriage difficulty as possibly being over, it will be remembered that our Natal correspondent, in cabling the announcement that the Bill had received the Royal Assent, remarked that the marriage question "was left in the greatest doubt and confusion." "Indian Opinion," however that may be, states very emphatically that, even if the marriage difficulty be over, and in spite of other amendments, there is no doubt that the Bill leaves so much that is offensive that passive resistance is inevitable.

It appears to leave the question of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in a very unsatisfactory state. It deprives Indians resident in Natal of the usual facility with which they have hitherto been able to re-enter it. They may not now, as of yore, be able to do so on the strength of three years' previous residence in Natal. Nor may indentured Indians who may have paid the £3 tax be allowed to claim the right of residence therein. South Africa-born Indians may not now enter the Cape under the Cape Act. The Free State difficulty remains as it was before. It therefore appears that this is a Bill, resistance to which is a duty and compliance a crime.

The journal concludes with a pathetic lament as to the manner in which the Indian community have been left in the lurch by the Imperial Government, which has wholly accepted the Union Government's view, and seems to have actually accepted the original Draft Bill, thus going back on its own despatches. In spite of this, Mr. Harcourt spoke of the Bill in the House of Commons as though it were one doing full justice to Indian claims and as settling the controversy in a manner satisfactory to all. The Colonial Secretary, if this is really his view, is destined, we imagine, to have a rude awakening.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The official report of 1911-12 of the Land Revenue Administration of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, is pervaded with the gloom of a particularly lean year. It is, however, full of interesting facts chronicled in convenient chapters and is calculated to give a better insight into the complicated working machinery of the administration than official publication of the kind are apt to vouchsafe. To want of rain was added in some parts of the province the calamity of pests like the caterpillar and the hopper, and in other parts—Kolaba and Kanara—wild pigs and blue bulls proved destructive to the scanty crops. The drought was a severe calamity to the cattle but it is worthy of notice that in a good agricultural year the fodder for horned cattle is so abundant, that their number "is considerably in excess of all actual requirements," and in Ahmedabad a recent cattle census "revealed the unexpected and surprising fact that there are now in the district over 23,000 head of cattle more than there were in 1909."

Perhaps the trade and industries section will commend itself to the notice of the general reader more than any other part of the Report. From the recorded fact that now it "has been closed permanently" we gather that there was a brass factory at Nadiad. We learn that "the knitting company at Barejdi imports woollen yarn from Germany and turns out with the latest German machinery woollen goods which are said to compare favourably with European articles at about one-third of their cost." The cream trade of Kaira continued to flourish, says the Report, but it makes no mention of the profitable industry in tinned butter, the material of which is provided by Gujrat, and which is shipped in increasingly large quantities to Burma, where Bombay butter is a keen competitor of the Swiss and Norwegian products. In Thana rice-mills continue to multiply. Dahnu boasts of a factory for the manufacture of lamps, which we fear, needs more light. Scarcity of labour is an astounding fact in the presence of the famine, its most probable explanation being the industrial awakening of the province at the cost to a certain extent of its tillage. Manganese mining in the Panch Mahals afforded an ample field for labour. Considering the seaborne trade of Broach, "loud complaints were made that the B. B. and C. I. Railway were endeavouring by manipulation of rates to crush competition with the Railway" (sic). Though in the Central Division the outturn of cotton was generally poor, owing to the energy of a large Japanese firm, sufficient quantities were attracted to Dhulia from Nasik. "If it be the fact," says the Commissioner, "that one-fourth of the outturn of Indian cotton will this year be taken by Japan the outlook for the local mill industry seems gloomy." Here is something for Swadeshi promoters to lay to heart: The Karad match factory continued to "stand out as a conspicuous instance of the apathy of the Indian public towards Swadeshi industry." We are assured that the output of the factory is not considerable and would be absorbed with ease in the Poona and Satara districts if only there were any support from the people. In the Southern division, the Gokak Falls mills imported cotton from America. The question of emergence of the Bhils, an aboriginal tribe, from their status of mere helots less than 20 years ago, into one of independent cultivators, will attract general attention. With an irony which has perhaps more of truthful prophecy than is meant the Collector of Khandesh "foresees the time when the Bhils will qualify as pleaders."

The Report, under Education, observes that the Mahomedan community of the Central Division generally continue to show a good deal of keenness in fostering Urdu education, and declares that it is one result of a mistaken policy, for in these parts of India, "Urdu is not and never will be of any practical use in business or administration".

SEGREGATION OF LEPERS.

The recently published annual report of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East contains an interesting account of the good work done by this society in India, and the fact that the Mission has opened an office in Bombay with Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, who has had much experience as Superintendent of the large asylum at Chandkuri in the Central Provinces, as permanent Secretary for India, brings emphatically to the public notice the regrettable lack of control of lepers in Bombay. Notwithstanding the fact that there is a Leper Asylum at Matunga, to which from time to time a number of the indigent lepers who infest the streets, and ply a lucrative calling as beggars, are persuaded to go, there appears to be no enforcement in Bombay of the resolution passed by Government about two years ago requiring the segregation of lepers. The lepers of the vagrant class find that they can make a sufficient competence by begging on the streets and, consequently, unmindful of the danger of contaminating others, they prefer not to go to Matunga or, if taken there, soon drift back to Bombay. We are glad to find that at this month's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Dr. Jehangir T. Cursetji will move a resolution asking for a report from the Municipal Commissioner, as to what steps have been taken to enforce the Lepers Act III of 1898, which was put into effect in this city by Government about two years ago, and as to how many vagrant lepers have been brought before the magistrate and ordered to be detained at Matunga, or have been transferred to their own parts of the country, if not natives of Bombay. The resolution also calls for a return of the number of vagrant lepers in the city, the number in the Matunga Asylum and the room still available at this instution, and ends with a request for the Commissioner's views as regards the steps taken or proposed to be taken to relieve the city of the danger.

DAY BY DAY.

General and Mrs. Birdwood dined at Viceregal Lodge on Monday night.

The Maharaja of Bikanir and the Nawabzada of Palanpur arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday as guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

The Maharaja of Gwalior and Sir George Ross-Keppel arrived at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Monday as guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

Two famous noble houses are thrown into mourning by the death of the Duchess of Northumberland which is announced to-day. The late Duchess was the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Argyll and sister of the present Duke. She married the Duke of Northumberland, who was then Earl Percy, in 1868 and bore him nine children, four of whom have predeceased her. These were originally four sons of the marriage but only one survives. One of the sisters of the late Duchess is Lady Frances Balfour, the distinguished sister-in-law of Mr. Arthur Balfour, and another is Lady Mary Carr-Glyn, the wife of the Bishop of Peterborough.

One of the few surviving officials of the old East India Company disappears with the death of Sir Henry Waterfield, who was born in 1837 and entered the service of the India Board in 1853 as a clerk. He afterwards became Secretary of the Statistics and Commerce Department at the India Office, and later of the Financial Department. He retired in 1902, when he was created a G. C. I. E. He was made a K. C. S. I. in 1893 and C. B. in 1885.

Aprpos of the labour trouble on the Rand it is interesting to learn some of the statistics of the Rand output furnished by the "Statist." Since January 1912, the amount of the gold output has remained singularly stationary month after month, the variations being comparatively insignificant. In January, April and July 1912 there was a uniform yield of the value of £30,12,832 on each occasion. In January 1913, there was a slight decrease which continued till April, showing a yield worth £32,10,682. The output of gold for the month of May amounted to 794,306 ounces of fine gold valued at £33,73,998 against 784,974 ounces worth £33,34,358 the month previous. It seems that a decided falling-off has taken place in the native labour force. According to the latest statistics last May there were 197,644 natives employed on the gold mines and 15,345 on the diamond mines."

Mr. Asquith has not been long in recommending to the King a successor to the Knighthood of the Garter, rendered vacant by the death of the Marquis of Northampton. Earl Spencer, upon whom it has been conferred, is somewhat of a junior as a peer to have received the coveted honour. He is of course the famous "Bobby" Spencer, who was distinguished in the House of Commons for the enormous height of his collars, and who once astonished and entertained the House by solemnly declaring that he was not an agricultural labourer. He was half-brother of the famous "Red Earl," who was, however, his senior by many years, for the present earl is still on the right side of fifty. He was for many years a Liberal Whip and from 1905 till 1912 was Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

No day has yet been fixed for the hearing of the case in which Mr. Ormiston Chant stands charged with doing a rash and negligent act by shooting a Goan tailor at Kurla in May last though the injured man has been discharged from hospital a week ago. We understand that no papers in the case have as yet been laid before the District Magistrate of Thana by the police concerned in investigating the case. As soon as these have been received, a day will be fixed, we understand, for the hearing.

During the twenty-fours ended at six a.m. on Tuesday, three attacks and two deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 60 from all causes. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 103 and for that the year before 79. There were no cases of cholera nor of smallpox reported during the period. The plague attacks were reported as follows: Kamatipura 2; and Dhobi Talao 1. Out of 1362 rats caught on Monday, thirteen were found to be infected ones.

Late on Monday night and throughout the early hours of yesterday morning intermittent rain fell in Bombay. At about 10 a.m. a heavy shower of rain fell, presumably for the purpose of drenching business men on the way from bungalow to office. After this, however, although the sky was clouded the weather cleared up and in the middle of the day the sun came out making the atmosphere somewhat too steamy to be comfortable. The clouds closed up, however, during the afternoon and, at about four o'clock, a smart shower of rain came on and continued steadily till the time of going to press.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 0.97 in.

Fall from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. July 8, Excess over average since June 1 7.56 in.

Full from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. July 8 .45 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay:—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 8th July 1913.	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
E. G. Hospital ..	1·14	39·90
G. T. Hospital ..	1·00	40 24
J. J. Hospital ..	1·25	41·33
Sion Factory ..	0 ·68	45·29

STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

SITUATION STILL UNCERTAIN.

READY TO RENEW STRIKE IN A MONTH.

PROVISION FOR WOUNDED AND RELATIVES.

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

JOHANNESBURG, July 7.

The miners are returning to work all along the reef, but the situation is still uncertain owing to objection to the terms of settlement.

MINERS AND RAILWAYMEN RESUME WORK.

JOHANNESBURG, July 8.

The Miners' Association has instructed the miners to return to work to-day.

The executive of the Railwaymen's Union, at a meeting at Pretoria, decided to resume work to-day, but to call a general strike throughout the Union if miners decided to remain out.

ATTITUDE OF ENGINEERS' UNION

JOHANNESBURG, July 7.

As the result of the ballot of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of the entire reef, a vast majority are in favour of accepting the strike settlement.

The Council of the Society passed a resolution that if grievances are not satisfactorily redressed, a strike will be declared in a month's time.

A SOCIALIST RESOLUTION.

A meeting of three thousand persons passed a resolution declaring that the strike was still on. The Speaker announced the formation of a new Union of South African workers, whose aims were revolutionary and socialist.

AGITATOR ARRESTED.

JOHANNESBURG, July 8.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, a prominent agitator, has been arrested for making an inflammatory speech to the mob yesterday.

MANY CASUALTIES.

JOHANNESBURG, July 8.

The revised figures show that a hundred strikers were killed and wounded on Friday, and twenty killed and a hundred and fifty wounded on Saturday.

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

A deputation of strike leaders has gone to Pretoria to interview General Botha and discuss the clause in the agreement relating to the protection of strike-breakers, to whom a number of strikers object, also to express dissatisfaction at the absence of a written undertaking of the Government to provide for the wounded and the relatives and dependents of those killed.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

PROVISION FOR DEPENDENTS OF KILLED.

PRETORIA, July 8.

The Government promised the deputation of strike leaders to enquire into the question of provision for the dependents of those killed and maimed during the rioting, but refused to promise any assistance pending enquiry and declined to make other concessions.

UNION JACK LOWERED HALF-MAST.

A significant incident occurred while the crowd outside was awaiting the result of the deputation. It was noticed that the Union Jack on a building was at full-mast, and a demand was made that it should be lowered to half-mast. A workman armed with a revolver accompanied the porter to the roof and lowered it to half-mast.

FUNERAL OF DEAD RIOTERS.

JOHANNESBURG, July 8.

The funeral of the dead rioters took place yesterday, a procession of twelve thousand persons representing different trades following the hearses. The route was thronged with an orderly, reverent crowd. The Bishop of Pretoria, who officiated, and was the spokesman of the Trades Federation, appealed to the people to disperse quietly. The Socialists outside the cemetery sang the "Red Flag." The city was quiet in the evening, but bristled with armed patrols, as the militants are still threatening.

EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS.

MR HARCOURT DEFENDS UNION GOVERNMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Commons to-day, a few Labourites and extreme Radicals put a series of questions with regard to the use of the Imperial troops on the Rand to suppress, as they said, freedom of speech and freedom of meeting.

Mr. Harcourt, whose replies were greeted with Government and Opposition cheers, said the troops were employd in response to the urgent representations of the Union Government through Lord Gladstone. He emphatically denied that they were sent to prevent freedom of speech or meeting.

It was not his function to discuss the causes of the deplorable events of the past few days, these matters belonging to the competence and responsibility of the Union Government. When the latter found the forces at its disposal insufficient, Lord Gladstone felt bound to comply with the request of his ministers for help needed to preserve peace and order, especially in view of the fact that there were 2,500,000 native labourers on the Rand.

MESSAGE FROM LORD GLADSTONE.

Mr. Harcourt read a telegram from Lord Gladstone saying that he anticipated no further trouble on the part of the strikers. Any disturbances by criminal or disorderly classes would be readily dealt with.

Mr. Harcourt added that it might have an unfortunate effect in the Transvaal if the matter were further discussed in the House to-day.

Finally Mr. Outhwaite moved an adjournment to discuss the employment of the troops, but the Speaker refused to accept the motion, which, he said, seemed a vote of censure on the Union Government and Lord Gladstone.

BRITISH TRADE PROSPERITY.

INCREASED IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

The increases in imports for June amounted to £7,654,965 and in exports to £7,864,237.

In the former, the principal increases were in food and drink and tobacco. There was an increase of half million sterling in imports of raw cotton.

In exports the chief increases were in machinery, ships and manufactures of iron and steel, two and quarter millions, cotton £1,624,298 and wool, £408,228.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

TOUR OF LANCASHIRE INDUSTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

The King and Queen are the guests of the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley.

Their Majesties have begun an eight days' tour of the Lancashire industries.

GERMAN FISHING INDUSTRY.

IN S.-W. AFRICA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, July 8.

The Colonial Office has decided to despatch an expedition on board a special vessel to South-West Africa with a view to establishing a regular fishing industry.

NEW KNIGHT OF THE CARTER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 7.

Earl Spencer has been created a Knight of the Garter.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

The death is accounced of the Duchess of Northumberland.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Waterfield and of the Japanese Prince Arisugawa.

NEW DELHI.

REPORT TO BE CAREFULLY EXAMINED.

WHOM WILL GOVERNMENT CONSULT?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. King asked that the opinion of the Consulting Architect to the Government of India, and the chief officials of the Public Works Department on the Town-Planning Report be made available before the work began.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Government of India had undertaken to examine the report most carefully. Lord Crewe did not propose to interfere with their discretion in choosing the agents through whom such examination was to be made. The Committee had submitted no other report on any question beyond what had been published.

EX-CABINET MINISTER ILL.

MR. WALTER LONG UNDERGOES AN OPERATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 7.

Mr. Walter Long underwent an operation yesterday. His condition is favourable.

RIOT NEAR CALCUTTA.

POLICE ATTACKED WITH DAGGERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Details of the riot at Bagnan within the jurisdiction of Uluberia, in which three constables were abducted by rioters, have now reached Calcutta.

It appears that when a Sub-Inspector of Police, went to the scene of the riot he found a large number of rioters on the roof of a house and one of them hurled a fishing spear at him, but fortunately it missed. Then the rioters armed with daggers and spears attacked the police who had to give way and one policeman was injured. The palanquin in which the police Sub-Inspector had gone to the place was smashed, and rioters took from it a handbag containing a number of official documents.

Subsequently the Sub-Divisional Officer arrived and arrested several of the rioters.

DR. ANSARI'S MISSION.

RANGOON MOSLEMS' MESSAGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 8.

The Committee of the Rangoon Moslem Association sent the following telegram to Dr. Ansari of the All India Medical Mission to Turkey, on his landing in Bombay:—"The Moslem Association expresses its gratitude and deep appreciation of the memorable and most magnificent services of the members of the All India Medical Mission to Turkey, rendered in the cause of Islam and humanity, and conveys its hearty welcome home to you and comrades."

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN THE KHANATES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

The Russian Government are actively engaged in developing their Central Asian territories and every facility is being given to trade, especially that connected with the export of raw cotton from the Khanates.

There is now a daily railway service between Moscow and Tashkeno by way of Orenburg and goods traffic is handled expeditiously. Telegraphs have also been improved and quite lately, the Russian system has been linked with the Chinese wires in Kashgaria.

NEW GERMAN WAR MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, July 8.

General von Falkenhayn, formerly Military Instructor in China, and who served on Count von Waldersee's staff, has been appointed Minister of War, in succession to General von Heeringen who resigned after the passing of the Army Bill.

COCOA KING DEAD.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 8.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Fry, head of the well-known cocoa firm.

BULGAR[redacted] "PERFIDY."

SERVIA BREAKS OFF RELATIONS.

BULGAR MINISTERS RECALLED.

15,000 SERBS HORS DE COMBAT.

8,000 WOUNDED GREEKS.

Servia has officially broken of all relations with Bulgaria owing to what she terms the latter's "perfidy."

Bulgaria denies Servian successes and is preparing an advance with a view to cut off the Servians from Belgrade and force a wedge between them and the Greeks.

Turkey in the meanwhile is reported to be preparing to attack the Bulgarians.

To-day's telegrams speak of the enormous losses of all the three belligerents and the heroism of the Greeks at the battle of Kilkish.

SERBO-BULGAR RELATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BELGRADE, July 7.

Servia officially breaks off all relations with Bulgaria from to-day, considering that Bulgaria has perfidiously broken the alliance.

ENORMOUS SERB AND BULGAR CASUALTIES.

BELGRADE, July 7.

The Servians have fifteen thousand men *hors de combat*.

The Bulgarians have from twenty thousand to twent-five thousand casualties.

The Bulgarian losses have been enhanced by bad organisation and defective ambulance service.

BULGAR MINISTERS RECALLED.

SOFIA, July 7.

The Bulgarian Ministers at Belgrade and Cetinje have been recalled. Bulgarian interests have been entrusted to Russia.

HEAVY GREEK AND BULGAR LOSSES.

ATHENS, July 7.

The Greek losses so far are estimated at ten thousand. The Bulgarian losses are also very heavy.

8,000 WOUNDED GREEKS.

SALONIKA, July 7.

Eight thousand Greek wounded are now here.

TURKISH ARMY PREPARING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.

The Porte has telegraphed to Dr. Daneff, the Bulgarian Premier, requesting the immediate evacuation of the territory within the Enos-Midia line.

Preparations for an advance of troops are in progress.

BULGAR ADVANCE UPON PIROT.

TO CUT SERVIANS OFF FROM GREEKS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 8.

According to some reports the Bulgarians are indifferent to the Greek successes and have now completed their concentration and are advancing from Kustendil upon Pirot and Vranja, by which they hope to cut the Servians off from Belgrade while effectually forcing a wedge between the Greeks and the Servians.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Meanwhile, Turkey has demanded from Bulgaria the immediate evacuation of all territory South of the Enos-Midia line.

BATTLE OF KILKISH.

GREEKS' SPLENDID CHARGES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 8.

A telegram from Salonika says that a visit to the battlefield of Kilkish fully confirms the impression that Greek troops displayed fine qualities. They had captured entrenchments and proceeded *en echelon* along an amphitheatre in the hills with trenches the height of a man and artillery carefully concealed, all implying weeks of labour. Most of the trenches were connected by telephone with headquarters. The Greeks pressed on under a devastating fire and under a blazing sun, losing enormously, until they could use their bayonets.

BULGARIANS' HEADLONG ROUT.

They then charged the trenches and thousands fell on both sides, but the Bulgarians were eventually forced into

[redacted]d northward,

[redacted]UND ON THE [redacted]LD.

Many [redacted] soldiers are now derisively wearing decorations found on the battlefield, conferred on the Third Division for the capture of Adrianople.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, July 8.

Inasmuch as every statement from the Servian side is instantly flatly contradicted from Sofia, and *vice versa*, it is very difficult to ascertain the truth, but the losses of all three combatants have undoubtedly been tremendous, and it appears that the Greeks achieved a remarkable success, which the Bulgarians do not deny, during the five days' continuous fighting ending in the capture of Doiran.

THE BRITISH EXPLORERS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF EXPEDITION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

Further particulars regarding Captain Waterfield's expeditions have reached the "Pioneer." The paper states that Captains Pritchard and Waterfield found their way blocked in the Sanpo valley and the rain in the valleys added to their difficulties. Captain Pritchard was drowned on 6th May. Captain Waterfield decided to go on and made for the Kerong Pass in order to reach the Lohit valley. By this time rain had become very heavy and with the melting of the snows all the rivers became flooded He found he could not get to the north, so turned southwards to Khampte Long and thence reached Myitkyina in safety.

THE BESANT CASE.

LAST DAY FOR RESTORATION OF THE BOYS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 8.

The 7th of July being the last day for Mrs. Besant to restore the custody of the two boys J. Krishnamurti and J. Nitzananda, both of them now in England, she attended at the High Court yesterday in order to show that she was present and ready to submit what she had done to the judgment of the Court. She affirmed the necessary affidavits but found they could not be filed until the Courts open on July 11th.

PATIALA PRIME MINISTERSHIP.

APPOINTMENT OF KOUR SAHIB DENIED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

With reference to the statement regarding the appointment of the Kour Sahib of Patiala as the Prime Minister of the Patiala State, the "Pioneer" understands that the statement is quite unauthorised and conveys entirely a wrong impression in more ways than one and regrets that it gained publicity.

ARMY NEWS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 8.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks for India on 11th July to take up the command of the Royal Garrison Artillery at Karachi.

Lieutenant J.W. Povah, Royal Field Artillery, from the Home Establishment, is posted to the 96th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Belgaum.

It is notified that from 1st January 1914 in the selection of candidates from the British Service for appointment to the King's African Rifles preference will be given to those officers who have qualified for promotion to the next higher rank.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Lieutenant Howard Bury, King's Royal Rifle Corps, on temporary retired pay to serve in the special reserve.

Captain W. Appleyard, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that regiment.

Lieutenant Pask, No. 71 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Nowgong, is posted to No. 4, Mountain Battery, Quetta.

Captain Plumer, 61st Pioneers, succeeds Captain O'Manney as Recruiting Officer for Madras at Bangalore in September next.

Major Marshall No. 6 Mountain Battery, is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and posted to Royal Garrison Artillery at Falmouth.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 8.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest is reduced one per cent. The present rate is five per cent.

DURBAR AT DACCA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Lord Carmichael is to hold a Durbar at Dacca on July 28th.

SCOTT FUND.

HOW THE MONEY WILL BE SPENT.

£75,000 COLLECTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 7.

The Committee of the Mansion House Scott Fund has published its report. The Committee thanks the public in all parts of the Empire and India for its liberality. The Fund totalled £75,000. It has been allocated as follows:—

To Lady Scott and her son £12,000.

To Captain Scott's mother and sisters, £6,000.

To Mrs. Wilson, £8,500.

To Mrs. Bowers and her two daughters, £4,500.

To Mrs. Bowers and her two daughters, £4,500.

A sum of £17,500 is allocated to the publication of the scientific results of the expedition, £8,000 for a tablet in St. Paul's and a monument in Hyde Park, and £10,000 for the endowment of a fund for Polar Research.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

LL. B. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates have passed the final examination for the degree of LL.B. of the Bombay University, held in June last:—

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

64. Venichand Morarji Kothari.
72. Shrikrishandas Harbhagvandas Lula.
21. Hiralal Itchharam Desai.
78. Kishorlal Ghanshyamlal Masamwala.

SECOND CLASS.

2. Maganlal Santlal Alereja.
3. Caetano Mannel Alvares.
4. Himatlal Ganeshji Anjaria.
5. Vasudeo Mahadeo Apte.
6. Keshavlal Gokuldal Attani.
7. [redacted]ino.
11. Emanuel Castel[redacted]d Chandran.
12. Lawrence Reginald Chapekar.
13. Shrikrishna Nilkhanth Chapekar.
15. Kacheswadar Madhavrao Chitnavis.
17. Joseph Casimiro P. D'Andrade.
18. Maganlal Dahyabhai Daru.
19. Bhagwandas Girdhardas Desai.
20. Dinkar Rao Narbheram Desai.
23. Keginali Bindurao Desai.
24. Ganesh Laxman Deshmukh.
27. Harsukhlal Anupram Diwan.
28. Vanmali Vrajpal Doshi.
31. Shyavax Kekasaru Engineer.
32. Anant Rajaram Gadkari.
35. Mancherji Jivaji Gandhi.
36. Narayan Yeshwant Ghate.
37. Jal Palanji Giwala.
38. Rechiram Jamalmul Gidwani.
39. Digambar Balwant Gokhale.
41. Hasam Haji Hamani.
43. Chanapa Chanvirapa Hulkoni.
45. Shavakshah Rustamji Jariwala.
46. Narsingdas Khemchand Javeri.
47. Dayalmal Rijumal Jangiani.
48. Sadashiv Damodar Joglekar.
50. Dinkar Chintaman Joshi.
51. Ishwarlal Hiralal Joshi.
54. Ramchandra Hanmant Kadimdivan.
55. Tulsidas Dandumal Kalaro.
56. Shankar Laxman Kalyanpurkar.
60. Holaram Hasanand Keswani.
62. Mahabubali Nimazali Khan.
66. Dharpuram Krishna Iyengar.
69. Narayan Ramchandra Kulkarni.
70. Shesho Shripad Kulkarni.
71. Khermahomed Fazal Kureshi.
73. Govind Babaji Mahajan.
76. Narayandas Ratanmal Malkani.
77. Pribhdas Gurbanal Malkani.
81. Bansilal Manilal Mehta.
83. Dulabhji Chhaganlal Mehta.
86. Manilal Harilal Mehta.
89. Shobhraj Gopaldas Mirchandani.
92. Jehangir Hormasji Modi.
94. Vasudev Narayan Moholkar.
95. Krishnamurti Moxagundam.
98. Krishnaji Bhimrao Mutlikdesai.
102. Mark Noronha.
104. Dhanprasad Balkrishna Padhye.
105. Alexander A. Pais.
106. Anant Vinayak Pandit
109. Bhailalbhai Sarabhai Patel.
111. Achyut Sidheswar Phadake.
112. Baman Ramchandra Phadake
114. Vasant Govind Prabhakar.
115. Dwarkadas Chandarbhandas Rajani.
116. Balkrishna Yeshvant Rangnekar.
117. Utamchand Abumal Rijsingani.
120. Bhargav Kashinath Sapre.
121. Mahadeo Govind Savarkar.
129. Shivshankar Anandrao Shete.
131. Ramchandra Shastri Sondikopam.
133. Sorab Burjorji Spencer.
135. Sakharam Amritrao Sudhalkar.
136. Venkatpathya Sumpige.
138. T. Venkat Suba Shastri.
139. Ramnikrai Jadavrai Thakor.
145. Sakarlal Motilal Vachhrajani.
146. Shyamsundar Ganesh Vengankar.
147. Samaldas Parmanand Vaswani.
149. Ragunath Balkrishna Vadekar
150. Anant Subarav Yalgiri.

HOME RULE BI[redacted]

COMMONS PASS THI[redacted] READING.

MR. ASQUITH AND COERCION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

The House of Commons to-night passes the third reading of the Home Rule Bill under the Parliament Act.

Mr. Bonar Law to-night renewed his protest against the Government's action, warning them of the consequences.

Mr. Asquith re-asseverated that Ulster's fears were unfounded. He hoped and believed that Ulster would realise this and that it would never be necessary to apply coercion.

LATER.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Home Rule Bill by 352 to 213.

SECURITY FOR A NEWSPAPER.

HIGH COURT HAS NO POWER TO INTERFERE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 8.

At the High Court to-day, Justices Imam and Chapman disposed of a rule issued on behalf of the proprietor of the "Hablal Matin" Press on the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta to show cause why the order directing the petitioner to furnish a security of Rs. 1,500 under the Press Act should not be set aside.

Their Lordships said that the High Court had no jurisdiction to revise any order under the Press Act and discharged the rule.

BOAT CAPSIZES IN HOOGHLY RIVER.

FOURTEEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN DROWNED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Fourteen persons were drowned in a boat disaster on the river Hooghly at Diamond Harbour on Sunday. It is stated that a country boat with forty people on board was going to a car festival [redacted] when a sudden[redacted] gust of wind capsized [redacted] boat. The men clung to the boat and were saved, but the women and children were drowned.

JAMES LUKE MEMORIAL.

TRAINING-SHIP FOR ANGLO-INDIAN LADS SUGGESTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 8.

An Anglo-Indian writes to a local paper suggesting that, as a fitting memorial to the late Mr. James Luke, efforts should be made to get a training ship on the river Hooghly for Anglo-Indian lads who would be trained for the various pilot services, River Survey, Harbour Masters, etc., and also for posts in the merchant navy and lighthouses.

PRESENTATION TO A VICAR.

The Wardens and parishioners of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Bandra, recently presented their Vicar, Rev. Father Peter Anthony Fernandez, who is leaving them to take up other work, with a chalice and an address enlogistic of his many years arduous and beneficial work amongst them. The address refers to many instances of religious progress brought about by Father Fernandez and to much needed repairs carried out in the church through his efforts. Reference is made to the Vicar's interest in and propagation of missionary work and to his tour in Europe in 1907, when he secured the Papal blessing for his Congregation Rev. Father Fernandez thanked his congration for the address in a long speech and, before the ceremony closed gave them his last blessing.

LAD DROWNED IN A DITCH.

The dead body of Idu Cassam (11) a, Mahomedan boy, was recovereded on Monday night from an excavation full of rain water at Reay Road. It appeared that the boy and two others placed a plank on the water, and jumping on it tried to row it as a boat. He fell into the water which was about ten feet deep and was drowned. The other boys came out safe.

Following the practice of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the National Union of Railwaymen are taking steps to train future leaders for the organisation, and Messrs. Robert Holder, of Kendal, and J. R. H. Pratt, of Shrewsbury, have been selected to undergo a special course of study at the Central Labour College, Earl's Court.

RISAL TRIAL

RY OF DACOITIES.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S COWARDICE.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, July 8.

The hearing of the Conspiracy Case was resumed this morning in the Barisal jail.

Hari Charan Nandi, brother of Peary Nandi, in whose house a dacoity was committed, deposed that when the dacoity was being committed he and his brother went to the Police Sub-Inspector who was in the village that night. The Sub-Inspector came with them to a Zemindar's office close to Peary's house. They soon heard a whistle and the dacoits left the house shouting a cry of victory. Seeing the dacoits come towards, the Sub-Inspector hastened to his boat. Witness waited there hiding carefully from the gaze of the dacoits. The saw 17 or 18 men passing by the place of their concealment. The dacoits carried bottle, torches and were armed with guns and knives and wore masks which they threw into a ditch. Afterwards when he went to Peary's house he found the almirah, iron safe and boxes broken and their contents taken away. The Sub-Inspector came long afterwards.

The Court enquired what had become of this Sub-Inspector.

Mr. Gupta said that he had been summarily dismissed for cowardice.

Three witnesses identified some of the ornaments found in the approver Girindra's box as belonging to them. These ornaments, they said, were pledged with Peary Nandi of Nangulbund before the dacoity at his house. Abbas Ali, a beggar, stated that he slept at Peary Nandi's house on the night of the dacoity. Four dacoits rushed in and caught hold of Peary. Peary gave the keys to the dacoits with which the almirah, safe and boxes were opened, and their contents looted.

Gourchandra Poddar of Panam said there was a dacoity in his house. He saw several men at the gate and they had lights in hand. The dacoits wore dhoties and short trousers. The dacoits looted gold mohurs, sovereings, currency notes, coins, and ornaments, and the idols were stripped of their jewels. The cash taken away amounted to Rs. 15,000.

Mr. S. S. Bellairs, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Naraingunj, being examined, said on receipt of information of the Panam dacoity he went to the place of occurrence and found lodged in a wall one 12-bore bullet and one revolver bullet. Mathuramohon Saha who had accompanied him upstairs picked up an empty cartridge case and one 12-bore loaded cartridge. Besides these several empty cartridges, a chisel handle and a broken axe were also found.

Mathuramohon Saha, examined, said on the night of the dacoity Gour Poddar and his wife fled to his house. His father asked witness to take the gun and attack the dacoits. Witness approached Gourmohon's house and saw two men standing on the verandah. He fired at them. The dacoits replied by six or seven shots.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

Stores rules dealing with the purchase of Government Stores in India and England have been revised by the Government of India and new rules will be shortly published.

SIR T. R. WYNNE'S TOUR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, after attending the Conference at Ajmere regarding the metre gauge railways will proceed on tour to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

"I have lived on my losses and by getting into debt" declared a debtor at the Clerkenwell County Court yesterday.

BURMA BANK LIQUIDATOR.

ARGUMENTS IN COURT.

BOMBAY CREDITORS' NOMINEE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 8.

Mr. Justice Ormond was engaged today on the Original Side of the Chief Court, in hearing the application arising out of the Bank of Burma Ltd., in liquidation, in connection with the appointment of an official liquidator.

Mr. E. R. Holdsworth having proceeded on six months' leave, Mr. A Charlesworth of his firm was appointed in April by the Court temporarily pending the hearing of the present application.

Mr. McDonell filed an affidavit on behalf of the Agent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, who were creditors to the extent of Rs. 2,35,000 supporting the continuance of Mr. Charlesworth's appointment.

Mr. Giles appeared for the Advisory Committee at Bombay, appointed by the Court.

Mr. N. M. Cowasjee appeared for some Burma creditors of the Bank, representing interests to a little over a lakh of rupees.

Mr. Dantra appeared for the Bombay Committee of creditors and shareholders representing interests of about 75 lakhs of rupees, which was known as the Bombay Committee of Creditors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bur-Burma and the Chairman of the Committee was Mr. Donald, Judge of the Small Cause Court in Bombay.

Mr. Gaunt appeared for E. F. Stromack of Madras who was a creditor to the extent of one and half lakhs.

Mr. M. A. Noble appeared as a creditor and as attorney for the Calcutta creditors and shareholders whose interests amounted to twelve lakhs, he being personally a creditor for 45,000. He took objection to Mr. McDonell appearing for Mr. Charlesworth in his private capacity, as his counsel was one of the legal advisers of the Bank.

The Judge did not see anything which prevented Mr. McDonell appearing for the liquidator in his personal capacity.

Mr. Noble said there would be many points in connection with the liquidation on which Mr. McDonell had given the liquidator advice. He was however entirely in His Honour's hands.

SEVERAL NOMINEES.

In reply to the Judge, Mr. Giles said his clients had put forward several names for the liquidatorship. Their chief candidate was Mr. Bilimoria of Bombay who was perfectly willing to come up an take up this position. Counsel went into the whole facts in detail leading up to appointment of Mr. Holdsworth who, he said was appointed by Mr. Justice Robinson contrary to the wishes of the majority of the creditors. Counsel went on to say that the main question raised in the present proceeding was whether this liquidation was to be a perquisite of one firm of chartered accountants or whether it was to be held rather with a view of meeting the wishes of persons whose interests were to be safeguarded. In addition to Mr. Bilimoria, Counsel's clients had also put forward the names of Mr. P. C. Sen, Official Receiver and Assignee, Rangoon, Mr. S. N. Sen at present officiating in that capacity, Mr. Alexander Forbes, a merchant of Rangoon, and Mr. B. Cowasjee. The last named, however, was not now willing to act.

Mr. McDonnell said he was authorised to say that neither Mr. P. C. Sen or Mr. S. N. Sen desired to act. Mr. Giles said he was also authorised to put forward as his clients' candidate the name of Mr. Gordon Brown who was a merchant of standing in Rangoon, and who was very well known and was in every respect competent. Counsel submitted that Mr. Holdsworth was in the first place the nominee of the Directors of the Bank and he was really forced upon Mr. Justice Robinson for reasons which Counsel submitted were unsound.

MR. HOLDSWORTH'S PARTNER.

Although an Appellate Court refused to go into them and now when Mr. Holdsworth resigned, they were to be saddled with his partner, simply because he was his partner, and a man who identified himself largely with Mr. Holdsworth's methods of conducting the liquidation, so far as treating the Advisory Committee was concerned, that the Committee must necessarily feel that their wishes, so far from being considered, had been deliberately set aside, and their mistrust must naturally increase. Counsel knew [illegible] Charlesworth, but [illegible] attitude. He seemed [illegible] anxious to have this [illegible] and for that reason alone [illegible] submitted, he ought not to have it. Counsel cited various authorities in support of his contentions and said that the wishes of the majority of the creditors should be followed in the appointment of a liquidator, and asked the Court to appoint one of the candidates whose names he has put forward.

Mr. Dantra endorsed what Mr. Giles had said, and stated that his clients had cause to be sorely disappointed while the management of this liquidation was in the hands of Mr. Holdsworth, and therefore they had no confidence in the appointment of Mr. Holdsworth's partner and nominee. Counsel had asked for a complete statement of affairs of the Bank, which he had not up to now received from the liquidators.

HOW LONG?

His Honour: How long is this liquidation going to last, Can Mr. Charlesworth tell us that?

Mr. McDonnell: Mr. Charlesworth says it is difficult to say, but he thinks about eighteen months.

His Honour: What is difficult?

Mr. McDonnell: Selling assets and getting a market particularly.

His Honour: You don't want eighteen months to get a market,

Mr. N. M. Cowasjee supported Mr. Giles in the appointment of Mr. Billimoria as Official Receiver and said Mr. Charlesworth had no qualification for a liquidator, and as a liquidator would have to get into the accounts of Mr. Holdsworth's management it was advisable that there should be an absolutely independent person.

Mr. Noble endorsed Mr. Giles' remarks with regard to the appointment of the Official Assignee of Burma or Mr. Bilimoria.

Mr. McDonell, who spoke at great length, remarked in the course of his arguments that to take away this liquidation from Mr. Charlesworth's office at the present stage would be disastrous in view of the great intricacy and difficulty of the work. Messrs. Craig, Gardener, and Harris had a number of European and native assistants engaged in this work, and they could scarcely be expected to lend their staff to Mr. Bilimoria or the Official Receive if either of these gentlemen was appointed.

Judgment was reserved.

"PAN" WOMAN ROBBED.

SAFE RIFLED OF CASH AND NOTES.

Jankibai, a woman who keeps a "pan" shop at Falkland Road, reported to the police that on Monday night her safe which was in a room in the back portion of her shop where she lived, was broken open and ornaments and currency notes and cash amounting to Rs. 1,476 carried away. Her two servants who slept in the room, disappeared, but one of them, Surajbully, was arrested at the Curry Road station on suspicion and Rs. 278 found on her.

BLIND MAN'S LIVELIHOOD.

A blind man writes to "Truth" calling attention to the lack of facilities offered to the blind to earn an honest livelihood. A considerable amount of effort and money is expended in training the blind in various industries, but when once trained the opportunities for turning the training to account are exceedingly limited. My correspondent declares that while there are over 6,000 trained blind workers in the United Kingdom there is only accommodation for about 2,000 of these in the various institutions and workshops where they can practise their handicraft, and even in these the weekly earnings rarely amount to 15s., and too often are not more than 4s. The blind are forbidden to beg in the streets, but under such circumstances it is not altogether surprising that many place themselves in position to obtain unsolicited charity.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

At the Examination of the Institute of Commerce (April 1913) in Bookkeeping held under the supervision of Mr. M. C. Dharamsey at the All India Commercial College, Bharucha Building Princess Street, (Kalbadevi Post) which is conducted by its Principal R. F. Dharamsey, A.C.R.A., F.B.T., F.C.I., the following students were declared successful:—Messrs. Nolasco Carvalho, Soloman Fernandes, and F. M. Basil. The result was cent per cent.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Capt. E. G. Hart will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"How the Fourth Dimension explains Miracles."

The Collector of Hyderabad has written to the Hyderabad Municipality desiring that the Municipality may appoint their own committee with Mr Sawhney, Executive Engineer, Central Hyderabad Canals, as Chairman for the purpose of settling all disputes in connection with *wakf* properties, consisting of burial ground, mosques and pirs in the town of Hyderabad. The matter will be placed before the general meeting of the Corporation to be held on the 9th instant.

[illegible]DS OF OMAN.

RISING IN ASIA MINOR.

TOWNS FALLEN.

SULTAN'S TROOPS REPULSED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 8.

Intimation has been received from Muscat that the Arab Sheikhs of Oman were preparing for a rising and that Abadhai Sheikh Abdulla was trying to fan a religious war against the Sultan.

The rising has now occurred and Mazwah Rustaq and other places have fallen before the rebel troops.

The Sultan's troops so far have failed to quell the rising and attacks on Matrah and Muscat are threatened.

BRITISH WARSHIPS READY.

His Majesty's ships Odin, Pelorus and Philomel are at Muscat and a detachment of the 2nd Rajputs from Bushire have been ordered there to protect British interests in the event of necessity.

A BURMESE SNAKE DOCTOR.

The following letter from Major F. Biggwither, I.A., appears in a Rangoon paper: While touring in the Pyinmana subdivision I arrived about 6 p.m. at a forest bungalow. Under the servants' quarters I saw the black head—a large head too—of a snake just out of a hole in the ground. The hole was one of a network of other holes, I struck it with a very light cane and it retreated. I poured some very hot water down the hole with no effect. The Myook told me there was a snake doctor (mywe saya) in the village. He and some villagers came along with a spade. The ground was partly dug up and the saya put down his hand and pulled out my snake, a large black cobra. He did what he liked with it. He let it go and when it reared up to strike at him he stroked the back of its head—all this too in the dark. He approached the snake by a curious wriggling motion on and off his knees.

Asked why the cobra did not bite him he said he had put powder on his hands, arms and knees and was safe, and that even if he was bitten there would be no ill effects. He took the cobra off and was told to bring it to me in the morning.

Next morning he appeared not only with the cobra but with a large *ngan mywe* about seven feet long. The latter was very tame and the saya said it was more dangerous in its bite than the cobra. He loosed the cobra in the bungalow verandah and again did what he liked with it. The *ngan mywe* he pulled out of the basket with his hand, but shook the cobra out as it was, he said, still a little wild. Asked what the powder was which he used he said it is made up of a mixture of powdered bones and bile of different animals. Asked its effect on the snake, he said the snake was frightened of the powder. Asked how a powder on his skin would prevent venom affecting his blood, he said that he was charmed and had made very special promises to, apparently, the snake not to take them but for a certain time and then let them loose. He added that snake charming was his amusement and that he made nothing out of it and had a great liking for snakes.

Many of my followers believed in his immunity even if bitten. A few said the old dacoits had the same belief in bullet-proof charms. Is the capture of poisonous snakes in this way common and did the saya give a true explanation of the reason for the cobra not biting him? I will try and get a little of the powder and have it analysed.

JOHN BRIGHT.

"NOT A STATESMAN."

"'I am not, nor did I ever pretend to be, a statesman,' once said John Bright, in a speech quoted by Mr. Trevelyan in his new Life of Bright; 'and that character is so trained and so equivocal in our day, that I am not sure that a pure and honourable ambition would aspire to it. I have not enjoyed for thirty years, like these noble lords, the honours and emoluments of office. I have not set my sails to every passing breeze. I am a plain and simple citizen, sent here by one of the foremost constituencies of the Empire, representing feebly, perhaps, but honestly, I dare aver, the opinions of very many, and the true interests of all those who have sent me here.'"

A violent explosion took place in Bangalore on Friday in a Mahomedan's house in Old Poor House Road, which resulted in the death of a woman named Fatima Bee and a boy named Hakeem. These two were engaged in grinding the materials for the manufacture of fireworks, when the composition exploded, blowing away part of the roof of the building and inflicting serious injuries to the individuals mentioned. A little girl in an adjoining room was also injured, though much less severely, and is under treatment at the Lady Curzon Hospital.

HIGH SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

QUESTION OF OFFICIAL RECOGNITION.

IMPORTANT CHANGE PROPOSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The Government of Bengal has addressed a letter to the Registrar of the Calcutta University regarding the Government's recognition of high schools for the purpose of presenting candidates for the Matriculation examination of the University.

In Madras, the Director of Public Instruction and the Durbars of Feudatory States are the recognising authorities. In other provinces recognition is the act of Syndicates of universities.

The Indian Universities Commission of 1902 recommended that the University should recognise only "the schools within its local limits, recognised by the Education Department in accordance with the Department's rules for the time being in force." The situation was again referred to in the Government of India's Resolution of February 21st last.

The Government of India have addressed the Bengal Government on the subject, drawing attention to certain considerations which appear to indicate the desirability of such a charge, and enquire whether the changes suggested are desirable, whether they could best be effected by a modification of Section 25 of the Act, so as to provide that no school should be recognised by a university unless first recognised by the Local Government and also whether the Local Government should be the absolute authority in recognition, or whether a university should be permitted to select among the schools recognised by the Department.

The considerations to which the Government of India refer are, (1) if there is a demand for teaching universities such as that which has been proposed at Aligarh on the basis other than territorial. Should these institutions materialise or should it be found desirable to break up any of the existing universities into smaller units, the line of cleavage will become complicated. Secondly, the growing popularity of the school Final examination is giving to some Local Governments a larger interest in high schools. Finally, there is reason to hope that all universities will more and more assume the function of teaching bodies. The functions which the universities now exercies in respect to affiliated colleges are already, it is understood, straining their whole energies and it becomes increasingly important that they should not be restrained in their higher work by detailed work in connection with schools.

The Governor in Council is unwilling to express any opinion before ascertaining the views of the Calcutta University.

A REFORMER IN THE PURPLE.

Liberalism and many social causes which no political term is wide enough to embrace are the poorer by the sudden death of Lord North amption. No one year doubted, writes the "Daily News and Leader", the entire singleness of purpose which inspired the nobleman and great landlord in town and country to refuse to accept second-hand the facts about those conditions from which he drew his considerable revenues of those comfortable apologies for the unalterable scheme of things which deference eagerly provides for the solace of wealth. As a young man he went and saw for himself how the tenants in his father's great Clerkenwell property lived, and he never afterwards desisted from his efforts to improve their lot. A shining example to landowners, who might almost have been excused if he had insisted that private philanthrophy should be left to its own devices, he grasped the gigantic character of the gap to be bridged, and welcomed the assistance of legislation. Form IV., it was said, had not terrors for him. If there had been more landlords like Lord Northampton it is possible that Form IV. would never have existed.

Mrs. Besant will reside in Madras during such times as she may be detained by the legal proceeding now pending in the High Court; and as at present arranged, she may deliver a course of public lectures.

Locusts have appeared in the Naoshahro *taluka* of the Nawabshah districts, causing damage to trees only, and not to crops.

H. E. The Governor of Madras is progressing favourably and is well enough to move about Government House, Ootacamund.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF.

SCHEME OF PERMANENT FUND.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund, of which the Sheriff of Bombay is Chairman, has sent us the following statement explaining the scope and objects of the Fund:—

After watching the results of the efforts to relieve distress from private sources during the last Famine in Gujrat and Kathiawar in 1911-12, it has been acknowledged that more might have been accomplished with equal resources by a more complete co-ordination of efforts.

The Permanent Famine Relief Fund has now been constituted as a means of co-ordinating the efforts of Government and the public at large; it is intended that the Committee should be in a position to take effective action directly the need for charitable relief arises, working in concert with officers of Government and District and Local Committees formed under the provisions of the Famine Relief Fund. It is most desirable that in the matter of Famine Relief the stream of private charity should, as far as posible, be directed into one channel whence it may be distributed with the greatest advantage to the greatest number, and it is hoped that the Permanent Famine Relief Fund may be the channel, through which the bulk of private charity, in relief of distress due to Famine, will in future be distributed.

A Permanent Committee, with the aid of a Permanent Fund, will be prepared in advance for any emergency that occurs. They will have always ready and complete the machinery for providing the various forms of charitable relief. They will be able to take prompt action immediately the need arises. They will co-ordinate the efforts of the private individuals and bodies and concentrate them on well-organized schemes of relief devised in close co-operation with the officers of Government and the District and Local Committees. This is specially necessary in the case of operations undertaken for the preservation of agricultural cattle. Unless this work is taken in hand at a very early stage, and full information obtained as to the supplies available and the probable needs of each District, it is impossible to obtain and arrange for the timely transport of enormuos stocks of fodder required. Government have recognized this difficulty and have placed the control of their operations under one head whose advice will be available to the Committee.

It is further hoped that a Permanent Committee will be able to devise in advance some protective measures which will mitigate the severity of the distress where famine does occur.

THE FUND SCHEME.

The following are details of the scheme:—

The Fund is divided in two heads—

(*a*) an Endowment Fund to be invested permanently;

(*b*) an Expenditure Fund, part of which may be invested temporarily, but the whole to be available for expenditure on charitable relief.

All donations of Rs. 1,000 and upwards will be credited to the Endowment Fund unless the donor expressly desires that his contribution should be credited to the Expenditure Fund. To the Expenditure Fund will be credited—

(1) interest from the Endowment Fund;

(2) all donations of less than Rs. 1,000;

(3) donations of Rs. 1,000 and over which the donors expressly desire to be paid in to the Expenditure Fund;

Trustees of Charities, trade guilds or other Associations may agree to pay.

Contributors may earmark their contributions, as, for the relief of human distress, or for the relief of cattle, and so on, and such contributions will accordingly be reserved for the said purposes.

Privileges of subscribers—

(*a*) Any person, association, guild or body of trustees contributing at least one lakh of Rupees, within a period of five years, towards the Endowment Fund.

(b) Any association, guild or body of trustees agreeing to give a permanent annual subscription of at least Rs. 5,000 towards the Expenditure Fund, will be entitled to nominate a representative as a member of the Committee. Two seats on the Board will be reserved to be filled by election by—

(1) Individuals contributing at least Rs. 10,000 to the Endowment Fund;

(2) Associations, guilds or bodies of trustees contributing at least Rs. 25,000 to the Endowment Fund; each individual, association, guild or body of trustees to have two votes and the members so elected to hold office for a period of three years.

Objects on which the Fund can be expended.—All those laid down in Section 242 of the Famine Relief Code, and assistance to breeders and owners of cattle when great scarcity of fodder prevails.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The third session of the All-India Sanitary Conference will be held at Lucknow in January, 1914.

The death is announced of Miss Wiltshire, Principal of the Baroda Girls' School on the 5th instant from enteric fever.

Dr. F. de Filippi's expedition to the Karakoram and Western Himalaya sails from Genon direct to Bombay on the 23rd instant.

Brigadier-General Sir Rollo Grimston, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, proceeds home on combined leave almost immediately.

The Committee appointed to enquire into certain matters connected with the Tata Institute at Bangalore has completed its task, and the Report is now under preparation.

The Salvation Army's first settlement for criminal tribes in the Madras Presidency has now received Government sanction, and will be located near the railway junction at Bezwada. The first tribe to benefit by it will be the Shrakulas.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam, with the sanction of the Governor-General, has nominated Mr. Abdul Majid, Bar.-at.-law, to be a Member of his Council in the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Rai Dulal Chandra Deb Bahadur.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Safety Insurance and Banking Company, Limited, Shikarpur, it was resolved to wind up the above Company. This resolution is to be confirmed at the meeting of the Shareholders on the 20th instant.

Mr. Robertson, Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, was lately in Puri, supervising the arrangements of the Pilgrims Committee in their endeavours to deal with the enormous influx of pilgrims arriving for the Car festival, which took place on Sunday.

The engagement is announced in Simla of Miss Maisie Rattigan, daughter of Mr. Justice Rattigan and Mrs. Rattigan, to Captain Neville Henderson of the Black Watch, A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief and only son of the late Mr. Justice Gilbert Henderson of the Caicutta High Court.

A public meeting will shortly be held in Allahabad under the auspices of the U. P. Congress Committee to consider the questions of the establishment of an Executive Council in the United Provinces, the South African Immigration Restriction Bill and the sepration of judicial and executive functions.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore was recently entertained in London to luncheon at the Ritz Hotel, by the Directors of the Gold Mining Companies in Mysore Lord Ribblesdale presided, and many other distinguished guests, including the Earl of Crewe, Lord Curzon, Sir Arthur Fanshawe and Mr. Montagu attended the function.

H. E. the Governor of Madras in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Miller I. C. S. and the Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Faiz Badruddin Tyabji to members of her Madras Law College Council, in the places vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, C.S.I., C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Sir R. S. Benson, Kt. The new members will hold office for a period of five years.

The "Indian Daily News," appropos the "Patrika" contempt says:—The High Court found that the amazing, outrageous, seditious, contemptuous pestilential, obnoxious, venomous scandalous, atrocious, abominable, indecent, wicked, vile articles in the paper in question suggested, (1) remonstrance against indiscriminate house searches, (2) protests against harsh treatment.

According to present arrangements, H. E. the Viceroy will arrive at Gersoppa on the 3rd November next. On the following afternoon, the party motor to Shimoga, leaving for Mysore the same night by special train. After a three days' stay at the Captail, His Excellency proceeds to Karapur, on the morning of the 8th November for *shikar*. The party returns to Mysore on the 16th, and leaves for Coorg the following day. The Kolar Gold Field will be visited on the 18th, and Madras reached on the 19th November.

A large meteor was observed at 4 a.m. on June 28th at Campbellpore. Attention was drawn to it by a dazzling flash accompanied by a very deafening and sharp explosion, resembling a sharp crack of thunder, but far louder. Only one explosion was heard and there were no signs of the meteor having burst. It appeared as a slow-moving orb—without an illuminated trail—and was about twice the size of Venus as observed by the naked eye.

The "Times of Ceylon" learns on excellent authority that the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, will formally open the Indo-Ceylon route in January next, and the Governor of Ceylon has been formally invited to attend the ceremony. Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, will also be present, and the affair will be an imposing one. As far as the India authorities are concerned, the inauguration ceremonies will be first at the cement causeway and roller bridge across the Paumben Passage joining the mainland of India with the island of Rameswaran. The railway to the end of Rameswaran Island was built several years ago for the sake of the pilgrim traffic. The Viceroy and Governor will travel by train through the island to Danshkodi, where the harbour for the ferries and the ferry service will be opened. What the ceremonies will be on the Ceylon side we have not yet learned. The reply to the invitation could not, of course, be given until the Governor had been appointed.

HIGH COU[illegible]T.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"SOFT AND HARSH MUSIC."

MOSLEM OBJECTION TO HINDU PROCESSION SET ASIDE.

Before Justice Batchelor and Shah.

KARIM VALAD SHEK MAHOMED AND OTHERS v. SUKHU NANA SHET.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Varde, District Judge of Khandesh, who set aside the decree of the Court of first instance and dismissed the suit with cost.

In this case the plaintiffs sued for a declaration that they had a right to take out processions passing by the Chand Monim Karim Monim, Abdulla Mian and Bohdar mosques with soft and harsh music playing and accompanied by as many men as they pleased; and for a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants directly from obstructing the plaintiffs in the enjoyment of their right. They alleged *inter alia* that there was a Mandir (temple) known as Balaji Temple at Parola in the Amalner Taluka of the East Khandesh held in high esteem by the Hindoos. Festivals were held in honour of the god Balaji at Parola from Ashwin Sud 1 to Ashwin Sud 12, and people from Khandesh generally and some from other parts attended the occasion. During the period of festivals, every day one Vahan was taken in procession, and on Ashwin Sud 11 the Rath and on Ashwin Sud 12 "Angad Vohom" were paraded. The people gave voluntary donations as the gods were carried in processions through the streets. All the Vahans save Angad Vahan were so carried since 250 years when the Balaji Mandir was first built, and Angad Vahan was paraded for the last 25 years. Formerly no obstruction was caused to the processions as they passed by the said four mosques playing music; but recently the Mahomedans objected to the playing of the music while the processions passed by the mosques. When the procession passed by the Beldar mosque only soft music *Tal Mridang, Zanj* and *Gurav* music was played under orders from the District Superintendent of Police issued in 1897. During the last three years the months of Ashwin and Ramjan having coincided, the defendants applied for stoppage of music, thereupon the District Superintendent of Police issued notices that only ten men should play soft music while passing by the mosques and that harsh music should be stopped at a distance of 15 yards on either side of the mosques. The 15th, 16th and 17th October 1909 were the three procession days, that fell in the month of Ramjan and the above orders as regards soft music was observed on those days, and full music was played on the remaining days while passing by the mosques.

PROCESSIONS WITH MUSIC.

After the festivals began in 1909 the Mahomedans falsely applied to the District Magistrate that the Hindus did not follow the orders, thereupon the District Magistrate ordered that soft music excluding *Zang* should be played, and further directed that only ten men should accompany the procession instead of in batches of ten. The Hindus then approached the District Magistrate to modify his order. He refused to do so and referred the plaintiffs to establish their right in Court of Law. The plaintiffs suffered loss on account of that order as no procession to the extent of Rs. 700, the Hindu processions could be taken out as refused to join the processions unless taken out with music. The plaintiffs as owners of the Balaji Temple and as managers thereof to establish their right to take out procession with music. The Subordinate Judge of Amalner held that the plaintiffs were entitled to relief as the matter was settled by arbitration that according to 11 Bom. L. R. 372 it was open to any party to go to a Civil Court and get any adjudication in favour of his right, if right it can be termed as it is here claimed by such a legislature merely assumed any. The community against another, viz., one was a right which the District Magistrate's order had opposed that there of going in procession with music could be vindicated in a Court which along a public street should ever be But Justice Heaton had observed, "I made the subject of a declaration by very greatly doubt whether such a Civil Court. I am quite sure that right should not in this case, where the it should not in this case, where the public peace has been secured by a lawful order made by the District Magistrate and where such a declaration would disturb the order." The suit would also fail in view of the above remarks of Justice Heaton.

The District Judge held that the Lower Court was wrong in holding that the plaintiffs had no cause of action I.L.R. 26 Mad p. 376 and I.L.R. 34 Bom., p. 571 gave the plaintiffs the right to bring the present suit. He therefore reversed the degree of the Lower Court.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel reversed the order of the District Court, and restored that of the trial Court.

Mr. Jayakar with Mr. Shingne appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. M. K. Mehta appeared on behalf of the respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

EX-SHERIFF'S SON'S DEBTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

JASSRAJ FOAJI v. ABDUR RAHAMAN SULEMAN & ORS.

The hearing of this case was continued yesterday.

In reply to His Lordship Mr. J. D. Davar said that he was quite willing to call any persons whose evidence His Lordship thought necessary.

His Lordship said that he himself would not compel him to tender any particular evidence.

Mr. Mistri, a civil engineer and a partner of Messrs. Merwanji, Bana and Dadachanji, was tendered as a witness by Mr. Davar for the purpose of valuation of the Bombay properties.

Mr. Setalwad objected to the evidence of this witness, on the ground that he was precluded from giving any evidence regarding the valuation of the properties.

His Lordship said that it was his desire that no evidence should be shut out and Mr. Setalvad may call any evidence regarding the valuation of the properties, if he thought that the evidence of this witness was reliable and affected the mind of the Court.

Mr. Merwanji Mistri, in his examination-in-chief by Mr. Davar said that he would value the stables and chawls at about Rs. 123,223. He valued the land at Rs. 6-12, a yard. The present value of the Arthur Road property would be about Rs. 22,500. The present value of the Bellasis Road property would be Rs. 109,000.

ENGINEER'S VALUATION.

In his re-examination the witness said that he had calculated the present value of the Arthur Road, property at Rs. 225,100. If the owner had rented a part of it on a permanent lease, it would affect its material value. If the owner had to pay to his superior landlord, *fazandari rent*, then the value of that property would be nil. He based his valuation on the recent sale of the land to the Simplex Mills Co. and his experience of the locality. About the sale of land to the Simplex Mill, there was a lease for seven years and then the sale was to be completed. He did not compare the frontage of the plot in question with that of the Simplex Mill. He saw the properties cursorily only once. He could have valued the defendant's property at a higher figure. He could have done so at a lower figure. He never inspected the chawls. He had not seen the chawls even from outside. Homi Wadia said to him that they were not permitted to go in. When he went in a gharry to see the stables, he saw them from a distance of 1,000 yards. He was told that there were some chawls. He never saw them. He could not say whether the stable land was two feet below the level of the road or not when he observed the Bellasis Road property, he was close to the shop. He saw two bungalows which were of ordinary size. He was told that there were two bungalows. There might be one bungalow.

At 3-30 p.m. Mr. Davar applied to His Lordship that he should order the defendants to allow the plaintiffs' engineer to inspect the property. Mr. Setalwad objected to His Lordship's giving such an order. He said that he took the blame of not replying to the plaintiffs' attorneys' letter; but surely the plaintiff ought to have taken the order long ago. Now when the evidence of Mr. Mistri did not come up to their liking, they were applying for an order to give them another opportunity.

Plaintiffs' Counsel:—No such application was made to the Judge in chambers in February. If the thought the inspection was necessary they could have taken the order of the Chamber Judge under Rule 70, order. 39 of the Civil Procedure Code, when the case is nearly terminating they are applying for much an order. It seems to me that the application is made too late for such an order.

In continuation of his cross-examination Mr. Mistri said that he did not ascertain the boundaries. Before he finished the valuation, neither the plaintiffs nor their attorneys saw him. Only Homi Wadia, saw him, before he finished his valuation. He never knew before who Homi Wadia was. He asked Homi Wadia about what he had to do with the suit. Homi Wadia told him that he had advanced money to somebody; and he had sold it to a Marwari, and a decree had to be obtained.

In his re-examination the witness said that he went through the particulars with the attorneys and explained the basis of his valuation. He did not see any marked difference between the frontage of the Arthur Road property and the frontage of the Simplex Mill plot. He thought one was as good as the other.

A BUFFALO LICENSE.

When Lordship asked the witness during he was prepared to say that pal C the last five years the Municirenew mmissioner did not refuse to ness any buffalo license. The witwas plied that to his knowledge he missioncared to say that the Combuffalo l did never refuse to grant a

His Lo se.

to the wi ip asked another question various me whether engineers had ing to the ds of valuations accordment. The dpoint of their employhis seventeen ess stated that during had seen engi rs of experience, he ferent valuatio s giving quite difIf he was emplo the same property. or a purchaser of either by a vendor value the propert roperty, he would the basis of his information and the data supplied to him.

The hearing was then adjourned.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Pherozsha, Unwala and Papa.

Solicitors for the defendants: Messrs. Payne and Co.

JOINT OR PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY.

DECREE FOR PARTITION.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

MANALAL GULABCHAND AND ANOTHER v. JAGALKISHORE BALKISHEN AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiffs in this suit state that prior to 1912, plaintiffs and defendants carried on business in partnership as jewellers in Bombay under the name and style of Gulabchand Manalal and Co. in equal shares.

In January 1906, the plaintiffs and defendants purchased out of the partnership property an immoveable property at Kumbhar Tukda lane. The partnership between them was dissolved in 1912 and accounts settled and adjusted, but the said property was by mutual consent excluded from the partnership accounts and treated as joint property (as distinguished from the partnership property) and was not partitioned. It was agreed that portions of the property in occupation of the plaintiffs and defendants respectively should remain in their possession and that the rents of the remaining portions should be collected by the first plaintiff to be divided among them equally after paying off the out-goings. The title-deeds of the property were to be deposited in the Bank of Bombay, but they remained with the defendants Owing to disputes, the plaintiffs as tenants-in-common want the property to be partitioned between the parties according to their respective interests therein. The plaintiffs, believing that the property was not capable of being conveniently partitioned by metes and bounds, proposed that it should be put up for sale. But the defendants would not agree. The plaintiffs, therefore, pray that the property may be partitioned between the plaintiffs and defendants and that, for that purpose, it may be sold under the directions of the Court and the sale proceeds equally divided between them.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.

The defendants in their written statement deny that the shares of the partners were equal. They say it was not true that the said property was by mutual consent excluded from the partnership accounts and treated as joint property. The fact was that it was decided between the parties not to partition the property in order that they might be able to meet out of it the liability of the partnership in a certain suit filed by them against Jeevanchund Lallubhai and others in respect of certain pearl transactions, amounting to nearly 20 lacs of rupees. An agreement was entered into between the parties whereby each party made his moiety in the property liable for the moneys that might be payable in the said suit. After the dissolution of the firm, the plaintiffs wrongfully took possession of the whole of the first floor of the house and used it as their "pehdi." They had also been using other portions of the house in excess of what the defendants were doing, the excess being in value Rs. 101 per month. The defendants submit that, should it be necessary to partition the property, provision might be made to pay out of the sale-proceeds the partnership debt that might be found due on the decision of the suit pending against the partnership. The defendants further say that adjoining the said property in question is another property which was purchased by the plaintiffs and defendants jointly and was thereafter dedicated to a charity. That property is, in virtue of an award, in the possession of the first plaintiff as trustee and manager. The defendants submit the boundaries of the two properties should be properly demarcated and it should be decided to which property certain privies belong.

The Acting Advocate-General and Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship made a decree for the partition of the property. The property was to be sold by the Commissioner. It was to be put up first between the parties. If neither party purchased it, it was to be sold by public auction or by private contract. Liberty to the parties to bid. The defendant was to deposit the title-deeds with the Commissioner. Costs of both parties, to be taxed on the basis of the suit being tried as a short cause, to come out of the sale-proceeds. Other costs of the plaintiffs to be paid by the defendant. Liberty to apply for directions.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for the defendants: Payne and Co.

A CALCUTTA TRANSACTION.

WIDOW SUED FOR HUSBAND'S DEBTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

SONIRAM JITMAL v. MOOKHIBAI.

After the evidence of plaintiff's moonim and the plaintiff himself was taken, Mr. Taivarkhan addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant, who called no evidence. Mr. Talvarkhan said that this was but a suit brought on an adjustment. The evidence of plaintiff's own moonim was to that effect. The arrangement set up by the defendant was also supported by the adjustment. The estate was admittedly insolvent, because eight annas in the rupee were to be paid to the creditors. That interest was not to be charged was shown by the plaintiff's own documents.

Mr. Moos said that interest was agreed to be calculated [illegible] previous accounts. The [illegible] be said to be insolvent in [illegible] that the creditors were to receive annas in the rupee; but plaintiffs were to be paid in full.

AN OATH ON THE "GITA."

Mr. Justice Macleod in delivering judgment said that in this case there must be a reference to the Commissioner to take accounts of what was due to the plaintiff, on the footing that the principal amounts in the adjustment of the 22nd January 1911 are correct. The question was whether interest should be allowed to the plaintiffs. The defendant said that, when the adjustment was signed, it was intended that interest should cease. His Lordship considered that plaintiffs were entitled to charge interest on the amounts advanced to the deceased Shingani and on the further amounts advanced. It was not possible to draw any inference from the omission to mention anything about interest in the document of the 22nd January 1911. The defendant admittedly knew nothing about the transactions nor did the plaintiff, who left everything to his deceased moonim Therefore, if plaintiff refused to take a special oath on the Gita, no inference could be drawn from his refusal. Plaintiffs will be entitled to charge simple interest at 6¾ per cent. per annum. Costs and further directions reserved. At the end of the judgment, his Lordship suggested that parties might come to an agreement to make up the accounts through their solicitors on the footing suggested by the Court and thus avoid a reference to the Commissioner.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Payne and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Patell and Ezekiel.

SHORT CAUSES.

SUGAR CONTRACT SEQUEL.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ABDOOLABHOY & JUMABHOY LALJI v. MATHURADAS RAVJI.

Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Mulla appeared for the defendants.

The defendants had contracted to purchase from the plaintiffs 100 tons of sugar and had in pursuance of the contract taken delivery of the September, October and November shipments but they did not take delivery of the December shipment on the ground that the goods were not goods of the December shipment. The plaintiffs sued the defendants to recover from them Rs. 4,709-6-5.

Mr. Mulla applied for an adjournment on the ground that the defendants had taken out a third party notice.

Mr. Desai submitted that the question before the Court was extremely simple. The contract was admitted and the only issue was whether the goods tendered were of the December shipment or not. There was no case for an adjournment.

His Lordship ruled that he had nothing to do with the third party proceedings, and no adjournment was necessary. His Lordship gave the plaintiffs a decree for Rs. 4,709-6-5 with interest at 5 per cent. in accordance with the terms of the contract and further interest and costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Edgelow, Gullabchand and Wadia: Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

LEGACY DISPUTE.

AISHABIBI v. HAJI ABDUL JANGBARI.

Mr. Mirza appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Mulla, holding Mr. Davar's brief, appeared for the defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants Rs. 500 by a legacy given to the plaintiffs by the will of one Asu Bibi the mother's cousin of the plaintiff. The defendants were the executors of the will of Asu Bibi.

Mr. Mulla said that the executors did not want to take up a contentious attitude. They had never seen the lady and they were quite prepared to pay on the Court being satisfied that the plaintiff was the lady referred to in the will. They however submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to interest. Mr. Mirza said that the plaintiff was attending the testatrix in her last illness and was present when the will was made. He submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to interest after a year from the death of the testatrix. It was the fault of the executors if the plaintiff was not yet told.

His Lordship made a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,000 with interest from the 6th February 1913 and costs and further interest.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Maneklal and Tyabji.

PRICE OF EARTH.

ISMAIL HAJI CASSUM v. ABDOOLA HAJI RAHIMTOOLA.

Mr. Tarachand appeared for the plaintiff.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant the price of 14,850 cartloads of earth supplied to the defendant by the plaintiff. The defendant was a Railway contractor and the earth and been supplied for the purposes of a Railway siding. Rs. 500 only had been paid by the defendant to the plaintiff and the defendant had since absconded. The rate agreed upon was 8 annas a cart and the plaintiff prayed for a decree for Rs. 7,853-8-0 with interest and costs.

His Lordship gave the plaintiff the decree prayed for.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co.

[redacted]

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad disposed of a case in which Superintendent Coxen charged one Rao Bhaichand with murdering the wife of his maternal uncle named Shivabai. The woman was found lying dead with her head smashed in the verandah of her room at De Lisle Road on March 31. The accused had been living with the deceased, but on the night of the murder had disappeared. He was arrested at Kadi District and brought to Bombay yesterday to undergo his trial. The accused made a statement to the Magistrate at Kadi saying that after beating Shivabai, whom he saw with a stranger in her room, he had run away to Byculla Station where he met with an accident. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital by the orders of the Station Master and was detained there for treatment. On recovering, he went about begging at Shroff Bazaar until collecting a sufficient amount to purchase a railway ticket, he proceeded by train to his native village.

The case stands adjourned.

POSTAL GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave indulgence on your space for the following:—

The dominating feeling in the Post Office is one of dissatisfaction, and it now behoves all hands to pull together and show once again that "Unity is Strength."

To represent to the Director-General the parlons condition in which the officials now find themselves should be the aim of all. Though representations have frequently been made in the past they have proved abortive. The heads of the department have had opportunities of improving the pay, allowances, and prospects and conditions of service of the subordinate staff but budget allotments have been allowed to lapse or frittered away on things which do not go to make an improvement in the lot of Postal Officials.

Post Office officials have been treated as though they had no right to exist except on probation. The Department has been ruled in the past in the finest of autocratic manners. Justice was trifled with and the most glaring incompetents promoted. The true criterion of ability was a capacity for the utmost subserviency.

To add to all this, the work has been increased and so have responsibilities, and their concomitants punishments. To appeal against injustice was to invite threats of dismissal: to give with a bad grace was the order of the day: and all this under the aegis of the I. C. S.!

Of course no one took Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, the late Director-General seriously. His retrograde and short-sighted policy in dealing with his subordinates was not conducive to efficiency. However, the day has dawned and there is a ray of hope now that the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell has taken over the Director-Generalship, and it is probably through his instrumentality that the Public Services Commission is going to hear the case of the Gazetted office. This prospect has elated a body of hard-worked and underpaid officials. They have got together facts and figures which will no doubt throw a lurid light on the cheeseparing policy adopted in regard to this important Department.

Another pressing question which the Director-General may kindly take up for revision is the pay, prospects and allowance of the subordinate staff. It is a fact that Telegraph officials receive pay and allowances on liberal time scale while Post Office officials, are denied all reasonable emoluments and allowances. The expensiveness of things in Presidency towns felt by all pockets, and when the rich wince the groans of the poor may be imagined.

Apart from the grievance of pittances for salaries and allowances, the Post Office officials have a formidable grievance in the Amalgamation scheme. They were assured in seductive language that the Amalgamation of Posts and Telegraphs would not be detrimental to their interests. But to show how this solemn compact has been observed, it is only necessary to mention two out of some instances in which this scheme has deprived Post Office officials of their legitimate prospects.

As soon as vacancies for a Postmaster-Generalship and Personal-Assistantship to the Director-General occurred, they were filled up by Telegraph Officials!

Yours Etc.,

SEALING—WAX.

"SWATANTRA."

An illustrated Anglo Gujarati Weekly called "Swatantra"—"The Independent" has been started at Navsari by Mr. Dinsha Kuverji Bhagalia. Its first issue published on the 6th instant is a readable number. The annual subscription is Rs. 3-8-0 including postage.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

[illegible]ROVEMENTS.

NEW LOAN OF TWENTY LAKHS.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday at the Trust Offices.

The following report of the Finance and Establishment Committee regarding the loan to be raised in 1913-14 was considered

"We have considered with reference to the Report of the Committee No. III, dated 17th February 1913, embodied in Trustees' Resolution No. 32 of 28th February 1913, the question of the amount of the loan that should be raised in 1913-14, provision for which was made in the Budget Estimates to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs.

"It seems quite likely that the Board can just do without a loan this year; but settlements are now being effected very rapidly in heavy compensation cases in Scheme 37 (Sydenham Road Scheme) and at the present rate of progress the budget allotment for acquisition may be largely exceeded. We are, therefore, of opinion that the Board should, to be on the safe side, apply for sanction under section 52 of the Act for a loan of 15 lakhs asking Government at the same time to allow the sanction to remain current till the end of May 1914, so that even if a loan proves to be unnecessary in 1913-14, the Board may be in a position to take credit from a Bank to the extent of 15 lakhs under section 59 of the Act in an emergency any time before June 1914, and we beg to recommend accordingly."

It was resolved to ask the Government to raise a loan of 20 lakhs, 10 lakhs of which to be raised immediately.

DADAR-MATUNGA SCHEME.

The following report of the Improvements Committee No. II., dated 1st instant regarding revision of scheme—V. Dadar-Matunga was then considered:

We have carefully considered this matter which was referred to us under Trustees' Resolution No. 114, dated the 20th May, and are of opinion:—

(i) That the land coloured red on the plan No. 5656A, dated 28th April 1913, and the Maharaj Wadi on Matunga Road should be notified for acquisition.

(ii) That the Land coloured yellow on the plan No. 5656A should not be acquired.

(iii) That Matunga Road should be made 60 feet in width throughout Scheme V and that the Corporation should be moved to provide for the continuation of this road being ultimately widened to the same width for the entire length between Schmes V and XXXI.

(iv) That the provision of Chawls should be left to private enterprise.

(v) That there is no objection to Schemes V and VI being treated as one.

With regard to item (i) above we have been influenced in our decision by the fact that the Maharaj Wadi projects into the Scheme for a distance of about 850 feet and that if this land be not notified for acquisition there is a serious risk of its being built upon or otherwise utilized in a manner detrimental to the surrounding land, as has proved the case with the batch of bungalow sites excluded from the scheme just north of Matunga Station.

We recommend the Board to at once notify the additional land required and after the necessary procedure under Sections 27 and 28 (1) of the Act to submit the altered Scheme and revised estimates to Government for sanction under Section 29 (2).

It was adopted with the omission of Clause IV.

B. B. AND C. I. R. PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I request the favour of your extending me the hospitality of your columns for ventilating a real grievance of the public, travelling by some trains of the B. B. & C. I. Railway such as the 11 Down and 8 Up.

When all railway companies are every year making improvements in the accommodation which they provide for their second class passengers, and even when the B. B. & C. I. Railway have provided certainly enviable comforts for its second passengers travelling by the Northern Express or the Gujarat Mails and even 3 Down and 4 Up, one certainly wonders how the authorities concerned do not see that the seats which are provided for in the 8 Up and 11 Down are so miserably narrow, that it is impossible for any one comfortably to lie down on the lower berths. Besides these are the slowest trains possible, taking on an average about eight hours between Surat and Bombay and Surat and Ahmedabad. Passengers at intermediate stations only take these trains because of the convenient times at which they come to and leave those stations. It is therefore all the more regrettable and annoying to find that one has to be on such miserably narrow seats, for about eight hours, during the night without a wink of sleep, without fans or electric lights, and with a most inconvenient lavatory.

One cannot understand why the unfortunate travellers by those trains should be put to all such discomforts and inconvenience, when they have to pay the same enhnaced rates of fare as their more fortunate brethren who travel by the other trains of the same Company.

May I appeal to the authorities concerned to remedy these things at an early date?—Yours, etc.,

C. M. GANDHI.

Surat, July 7.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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BOMBAY

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY 1: Y. M. C. A. 0.

Though the drizzle which came down throughout yesterday's game was not sufficient to interfere with play it helped to make the ball heavy and slippery, the ground being wet on top with the rain which had fallen earlier in the day. Opinions were fairly evenly divided as to whether the Railway or the Y. M. C. A. would win, but the former had decidedly the better of it and deserved the goal margin in their favour. They were unfortunate in having a goal disallowed for off-side and only made up for it in the last half minute. The off-side mentioned occurred just before half time, Fletcher narrowly saving the ball from going behind and passing across to Ridley who sent in but was penalised. It appeared as though Ridley must have been behind Fletcher when the latter passed. We must give the referee the benefit of being in a position to know, which being the case the Y. M. C. A. were very unlucky to have the only goal of the evening scored against them when the game was practically over. The result cannot be said to have been a surprise, though the G. I. P. made such a poor show against the Medicals whereas the Y. M. C. A. have appeared to be improving. It was not a good exhibition of football, the defence being determined but the forwards on both sides were very weak. In the first half, the Y. M. C. A. had perhaps a shade the better of play but the second moiety saw the Railway generally attacking.

For the G. I. P. Gardner in goal, Eagle and Peel at back and Muir centre half were the most conspicuous with Jackson on the right wing. The last named gave his centres a number of very good chances, and it was fitting that the goal was the result of a smart bit of work on his part As a rule the halves being too far back and the forwards were not careful enough to keep on-side.

The Y. M. C. A. forwards were very disappointing, Greene, well fed by D'Souza, again being useful on the right wing. Dyce played an admirable game at right back, but Humphreys was too show. The halves had a deal of hard work, Mathalone in particular though he seems to have no control over his arms. On this form, the medicals should beat the Young Men, who are in danger of being close companions to the All Blacks.

At the kick-off the Railway were without a right wing, but only for a couple of minutes. The Y. M. C. A. commenced to attack at once, Lamb starting a dangerous move when passing to Greene, but he lobbed just to the right. Through a foul, they were held back but soon returned Greene put in a good centre to find nobody ready to receive it. Mainly through Muir, the G. I. P. came up, Fletcher and Ridley very close till Doctor ran out and kicked clear. Ridley next shot wide and the Y. M. C. A. pressing the wings put in good work. Hands against them, Fletcher got on at the other end, dodged Dare but shot badly to the right. From the "free," Greene got on and racing down the line centred to Brooks, but he mis-kicked and Woollen's shot went behind. From the a foul throw, they were up again and pressing hard, pulled up by Woollen being off-side. Paterson they got away well for the others, but Doctor again ran out and cleared. From this, Greene put in another good centre but Brooks headed over. Curtis was next to get away on the Railway left, but on giving in to his centre Humphreys cleared. Keeping up the pressure, Jackson centred too far up. Fletcher dashed up and saving the ball from going behind passed across the goal mouth where Ridley tapped in, but was declared off-side. The whistle, followed at once for half time.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... nil.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

A rush was made at once by the G. I. P., the ball going into touch in the right corner. From the throw-in, Fletcher was found off-side. Keeping at it, Alcock centred very well and a corner followed and Humphreys gave another, neither being made use of. Ridley was winded when well placed, Jackson also promising when off-side. For the first time since the interval, the Y. M. C. A. got past half way, Greene getting up and giving to Brooks, who was pulled up by Eagle. Coming up again on the left, the Railway pressed, Muir taking a long shot but Ridley off-side. D'Souza put in a long run the other end, but Brooks' shot went off a defender. Following the corner, Greene again centred well and Brooks headed well, but they were driven back Fletcher being again off-side. Paterson tackled Dare well, and a good change forced a corner. Jackson getting on, sent across well, Fletcher was unmarked but shot badly. Brian t... which mi... a long b... against C... but Doctor saved smartly, a... again from the same player after a ... mis-kick by Humphreys. He then had to run out to clear a determined rush. Another good move started on the right with Jackson, but shot hard only for Dare to intercept smartly Muir took a good long shot, then Jackson got on again and, drawing the defence, centred well. Ridley got on unmarked and had no difficulty in scoring with a high shot.

About half a minute remained, during which the Y. M. C. A. came up on the left, but could not get within shooting range.

Final score:—
G. I. P. Railway ..... 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

Y. M. C. A.—Doctor, goal; Dare and Humphreys, back; Lamb, Mathalone and Dyce, halves; Greene D'Souza, Brooks, Woollen and Curtis, forwards.

G. I. P. Railway.—Gardner, goal; Eagle and Peel, backs; Bamber, Muir and Brian, halves; Jackson, Fletcher, Ridley, Paterson and Alcock, forwards.

Referee.—Mr. Bomb. Fortune.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA v. ALL BLACKS.

BILLIARDS.

On Monday night at Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, Bombay, one of the tournaments which have made the table at the Apollo Hotel so popular reached the final round, when Mr. F. J. Lupton (-125) played Mr. P. Sullivan (+20). In the opening stage of the game Mr. Sullivan started off well scoring successive breaks of ten, twelve and sixteen but Mr. Lupton by dint of clever play in which he continually got the balls into position compiled some useful double figure breaks the highest of which was thirty one, and, when he did break down on a shot left his opponent from which very little to score. Lupton won after an interesting game which was watched by a large number of spectators. The first prize, a handsome silver cup, of the value of Rs. 300, presented by the proprietors was awarded to Mr. Lupton and the second prize which went to the runner up, Mr. Sullivan, was a gold medal also presented by the proprietors. The third prize, a case of whisky, was won by Mr. Guinan. A special cue and and case presented by Messrs. John Roberts and Company for the best break of the tournament was also won by Mr. Lupton who scored 51 on one occasion in addition to a number of breaks of between 30 and 40 complied during the tournament. A consolation prize for losers in the first round of the tournament in the form of a solid silver tankard was won by Mr. J. W. Linford. There were sixty-four entries for the tournament which was played off in the months of May and June. The proprietors, taking into consideration the popularity of the tournament, have decided to hold further competitions of the same kind from time to time.

COLLISION IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Marine Court of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), Captain C. Osborne, R. N. R., master of the s.s. Circassia, and Captain R. G. Dagge, master of the British India Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Canara, and two assessors, was held yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, to inquire into the circumstances under which a collision had occurred in the Bombay Harbour off North Channel Beacon on the 19th June between the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Kalika and the Port Trust launch Sprite.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government. The Hon. Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors appeared for the owners of the s.s. Kalika, and Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared for the Bombay Port Trust.

The Hon. Mr. Dunlop said the captain of the s.s. Kalika had been served with a summons at 5 p.m. on Monday though the collision had occurred nearly three weeks ago. It was impossible for him to see the captain and take proper instructions and to find out what evidence was available. He therefore asked for a postponement of the case. Both the boats were Bombay boats and there would be no difficulty about the witnesses who would always be available.

Mr. Acworth also asked for a postponement, and as Mr. Nicholson did not oppose the application, the inquiry was postponed till Wednesday next.

COOLIE FALLS INTO THE SEA.

Ram Bhina (40), a coal labourer working in the Prince's Docks met his death on Saturday night as he fell into sea while walking on a plank placed between a steamer and a coal barge. He never rose to the surface of the water. His body was recovered on Monday.

The Lucknow paper has received the following communication from the Honorary Secretary of the Muslim University Committee, Aligarh:—The Central Muslim University Committee has unanimously decided to convene the Muslim University Foundation Committee meeting at Aligarh on Saturday and Sunday, 26th and 27th instant. The members of the Foundation Committee are invited to attend and take part in the deliberations and to intimate the date and time of their arrival at Aligarh to the Honorary Secretary of the Muslim University Committee.

...on
...ednagar
...ncol Club and the
...Club on the High School cricket ground in Wadia Park. The play commenced at 1-30 p.m. The High School team went in first and scored 35 runs all being out. Mr. Saraf J. V. was the top scorer his score being 11. The visitors totalled 63 in all. Messrs. Ganganram and Jakal V. J. were in double figures, their scores being 13 and 28, respectively. Mr. Rahjansa for the high school captured 6 wickets for 14 runs and Mr. Mande for the Telagu Union captured 5 wickets for 15 runs.

HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Digamber, 1; Bhave, 0; Mulay, 2; Saraf J. V., 11; Jahangir, 0; Apte, 9; Kulkarni, 0; Tandulvadkar, 6; Aktaralli 3; Rajhansa, 0; Tekade, 0; extra, 3; total 35.

TELGU UNION CLUB.

Linganna, 0; Kenkanna, 3; Jaganath, 3; Gangaram, 13; Jakal V. J. 28; Mande, 5; Ramanna, 0; R. Popal, 7; Devanna, 0; D. Popal, 0; Eranna, 0; extras, 7; totals 63.

CRICKET AT POONA.

2ND DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT *vs.* MILY. ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT C. C.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 7.

To-day a match was played between the elevens of the 2nd Dorsets and the Military Accounts Department, on the ground of the former, which resulted in a victory for the Accountants by an innings and 7 runs.

The soldiers appeared to be in their worst form for in their 1st innings Gough was the only batsman who ran into double figures, and in their 2nd attempt Clemson put up only 18, Williams 22 and Daniels 13, being unable to manage Nicholson's formidable bowling. The Military Accounts played a brilliant game, totalling 227 for 5 wickets of which Raskar and Gaekwad contributed 81 and 92, respectively, after which they declared their innings closed and sent their opponents in again.

The following are the scores:—

2ND DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT C. C

Col. Rosher, b Nicholson	0
Capt. Clemson, c Khare b Gaekwad	3
Sergt. Cox, c Khare b Gaekwad	4
Pte. Tagg, b Nicholson	1
Lt. Brown, b Nicholson	1
Lt. Stephenson, b Nicholson	0
Lce.-Cpl. Dixon, c Ramas b Gaekwad	3
C. S. Williams, b Nicholson	0
L. C. Gough, not out	33
Sergt. Daniels, b Raskar	1
C. S. Park, b Nicholson	1
Extras	4
Totals	53

2ND INNINGS.

Col. Rosher, b Samson	2
Capt. Clemens, b Samson	18
Sergt. Cox, b Nicholson	6
Pte. Tagg, c Cumber, b Raskar	3
Lt. Brown, run out	0
Lt. Stephenson, b Nicholson	1
L. C. Dixon, c Nicholson b Raskar	7
C. S. Williams, b Nicholson	22
T. C. Gough, b Raskar	6
Sgt. Dannials, not out	13
C. S. Park, b Nicholson	8
Extras	11
Total	97

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPT. C. C. 1ST. INNINGS.

Raskar, lbw, b Tagg	81
Cumber, b Clemson	0
Gaekwad, run out	92
Kirkwood, run out	13
Nicholson, c Cox, b Williams	14
Semson, not out	12
Narsoo, not out	4
Ramas, Bajina, Khare, and Kundal Did not bat.	
Extras	11
*Total	227

*Innings declared.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. DECCAN COLLEGE.

Played on Sunday, on the Deccan College grounds the game ended in a win for the Gymkhana by 40 runs:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st. Innings.

S. R. Vinchurkar, b Kaluskar	5
K. M. Powar, b Samson	12
B. S. Bhusari, st., Burli b Samson	4
L. B. Bhopatkar, b Kaluskar	10
B. M. Bhonsale, not out	23
S. C. Godbole, b Samson	5
P. H. Pantankar, b Kaluskar	4
K. K. Sahasrabuddhe, c and b Samson	0
S. N. Barve, b Samson	4
H. N. Parekh, b Kaluskar	11
B. V. Javadekar, st., Burli b Samson.	2
Extras	4
Total	84

2nd Innings.

B. S. Bhusari, c and b Sirdesai	50
S. C. Godbole, b Serdesai,	4
S. R. Vinchurkar, b Samson	18
L. B. Bhopatkar, c and b Samson	23
B. M. Bhonsale, c and b Samson	12
Samson	12
K. M. Powar, c and b Kaluskar	12
Extras	12
Total	131

DECCAN COLLEGE.

1st. Innings.

Sirdesai, st., Bhusari, b Javadekar.	0
Khot, b Javadekar	1
Samson, c Parekh, b Bhopatkar	7
Rueben, c Barve, b Bhopatkar	2
Kaluskar, c Bhusari, b Barve	0
Bhagwat, c Vinchurkar, b Barve	21
Writer, c and b Bhopatkar	0
Irani, b Bhonsale,	7
Burli, not out	4
Bharucha, c Barve, b Bhonsale	0
Deshpande, c Javadekar, b Barve	0
Extras	2
Total	44

2nd Innings.

Kaluskar, not out	12
Samson, l-b-w, b Bhonsale	1
Rueben, b Bhopatkar	23
Sirdesai, not out	27
Khot, c Barve b Javadekar	0
Extras	10
Total	73

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Notts defeated Derbyshire at Nottingham by an innings and 125 runs.

...OMPULSORY RE-VACCINATION.

THE CASE AGAINST.

In reference to the report of a special committee of the Bombay Corporation on the question of compulsory re-vaccination, published in our issue of Monday, a correspondent draws attention to the following letter addressed in October 1911, to the Governor of Bombay by the secretary of the National Anti-Vaccination League:—

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of my Council, to lay before your Excellency the following observations on Resolution No. 784 dated 8th May 1911 by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which recommends that the Bombay Government be applied to for legislation with a view to making re-vaccination compulsory on infant citizens between the ages of 8 and 11, or 7 and 10, and on immigrants of all ages.

It is scarcely necessary to point out how indispensable it is that all legislation, based on an alleged scientific theory, which is imposed on a population of many diverse races and creeds, should be capable of justifying itself with scientific precision. In this case it is obvious that, in order to prevent the serious discredit of English Administration which would result, if it should be demonstrated that such legislation had been based on false assumptions, it is necessary to show that re-vaccination (1) is a certain preventive of small-pox; (2) that it is innocuous; (3) that the virus with which it is to be effected can be defiued accurately and unmistakably.

My Council submit that none of these preliminary conditions can be maintained. With regard to (1) it can be shown, that re-vaccinated persons take small-pox if they live in insanitary conditions, and die of the disease. A conspicuous instance of this, the case of the German Army, can be given. Re-vaccination of the most uncompromising type has been the rule in that Army since 1834. It will be seen that between 1834 and 1887 there were 7505 cases and 291 deaths officially recorded. See "A Century of Vaccination," by W. Scott Tebb, M.A., M.D., (Cantab) D.P.H., p. 235. Improved sanitary conditions have succeeded in getting rid of the disease, which re-vaccination failed to avert.

Again, during the Franco-German War in 1871-2, where both armies were equally "protected" by re-vaccination, thousands of deaths occurred. The French Army suffered more than their opponents, because privation, insanitary conditions, and the depression of defeat lowered their vitality. The proof was conclusive, that re-vaccination was an irrelevant factor.

With regard to condition (2) my Council would point out that even the Royal Commission had to acknowledge, however reluctantly, in their Final Report (1896) para. 409, et seq. that diseases are conveyed in vaccination. In para. 201 of the "Dissent" appended to the Final Report the fact is alluded to, that all lymph used in vaccination is contaminated with blood. In para. 213 the Dissentient Commissioners go on to make the significant statement, that "when the assertion is made that the transmission of syphilis by vaccination is exceedingly rare, it must be borne in mind that the fact that vaccination with calf lymph, and therefore independent of venereal contamination, is capable of evoking symptoms indistinguishable by experienced surgeons from those of syphilis, has only recently been brought to the notice of the profession." My Council would point out, that the English Government in India cannot afford to incur the risk of compulsorily enforcing a surgical operation which reeks with possibilities such as this. The recent increase of leprosy is in itself, a reason for special caution, in regard to blood contamination.

In this connection it may be noted that the marks, so often relied upon to show that vaccination has been effective, and is protective, are due to the failure of the operator to exclude other diseases from the cow-pox disease theoretically inflicted by vaccination or re-vaccination. Dr. Monckton Copeman of the Local Government Board in 1901 said in his address to the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society that:—"There can be little doubt that the huge and deep scars which not infrequently resulted from the vaccinations of former years were due to some extent to excessive destruction of skin tissue by micro-organisms other than specifics to vaccinia. If this be so, then it becomes apparent that persistence of such large and deep scars practically throughout life does not necessarily afford evidence that any equivalent degree of immunity against the infection of small-pox is enjoyed by their possessor."

Dr. Ricketts, Metropolitan Asylums Board Medical Superintendent, wrote in the "Lancet" in the same year that:—"It may be worth while stating that with any rational treatment of small-pox, scarring is absent in the majority of cases." It follows that marks of vaccination are due to the operation having been badly performed. Yet their presence is relied on to prove its efficiency. This reasoning is paralleled by the curious line of argument found in the Report of the Committee of the Corporation of the 11th June 1908. The nostrum of vaccination having failed to protect 2,228 cases admittedly vaccinated (which disprove its efficacy); the nostrum of re-vaccination is to succeed in preventing the disease. My Council consider that reasoning of this description is a questionable basis for aggressive legislation of the type called for by the Municipality.

As to condition (3) it is sufficient to point out, that all efforts to identify a disease germ of either cow-pox or small-pox, have failed. The President of the Local Government Board has repeatedly refused in Parliament to guarantee the vaccine issued by his department. The Grocers' Company in London have in vain offered a reward of £1,000 for the germ of cow-pox. The "Lancet" has shown that all the vaccines on the London market are impure; see issues of 28th April 1900, and 7th June 1902, in which the horrifying results are tabulated.

My Council would draw your Excellency's attention to the control experiment furnished by the City of Leicester. By substituting sanitation for vaccination, the Coropration have reduced the death rate from 27 per 1,000 to 12. The excessive death rate of Bombay, 39 per 1,000, shows that its sanitation is so defective, that epidemics of zymotic disease are certain to occur. This is the experience of Italy, Japan, and other countries in which re-vaccination is enforced, sanitation is imperfect, and small-pox epidemics frequent.

Jenner opposed re-vaccination, as he saw that it discredited vaccination. The theory of vaccinists is, that the infliction of a mild disease, cow-pox, will render a person immune to the severer disease, smallpox. But the very fact that a victim of cow-pox is not immune from a second attack of that disease proves that he is not immune from the severer disease.

Taking all these facts into consideration, my Council deprecate the founding of legislative action in India on the quicksand of passing medical theory. The heavy death rate in Bombay, some 39 per thousand, shows that the sanitary conditions of the City are unsound. It is incumbent on the English Government to remedy these conditions, and not to make the attempt to add forcibly more disease to the drawbacks to health at present experienced by the inhabitants of the City.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) L. LOAT,
Secretary.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND RE-VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In his minute of dissent appended to the Report of the Committee, Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie says:—*"There is absolutely no doubt in the medical profession as to the efficacy of re-vaccination. . . .*

Even if this assertion were true—which it is not—may we ask if the unanimity of the medical profession is an argument for vaccination? Is majority ever a proof of truth? Dr. Collie is perhaps aware that vaccination is not the first but the second "infallible" remedy that Medicine has urged upon us, as against small-pox, the first with no less vehemence than the present; the first was inoculation; but *if Medicine tried it now, Medicine would get a month.* In the 18th century the "infallible" doctors, who sometimes gather knowledge but never modestly from their own past blunders, were spreading small-pox far and wide by inoculation. In the 19th century they left off so spreading it. In 1713 the practice of "inoculating" small-pox by means of the filthy contents of the ulcers on small-pox patients *was approved and adopted by the whole medical profession.* The practice was imported from the Turks by a Greek doctor, and it was duly brought before the Royal Society in London. It was extensively used and in 1754 obtained the full recognition of the London College of Physicians who declared that experience had proved its necessity and its value to the State. It became the fashion through the length and breadth of England to inoculate with small-pox. But the doctors soon found after unanimously carrying it out for eighty years that it spread the diease tremendously. It was between 1,700 and 1,800 that small-pox was so rife. We do not see so much now. Why? They were then giving people small-pox right through the country by inoculation. Dr. Collie talks about the unanimity of the medical profession. Why, *the whole profession were unanimous about inoculation then.* They said that inoculation was the thing and that it must be done. The present generation of the Royal College of Physicians consider "inoculation" highly dangerous, though a century ago it was "ne plus ultra." The members of the (now) Royal College of Physicians had to acknowledge that the medical men of that day were all wrong and that facts were against them. The use of small-pox matter was, therefore, prohibited to all by Section 8 of the Act of Parliament of 1840 under a penalty of imprisonment in the Common Gaol or House of Correction for any period not exceeding one month. At the time when all the Vaccination Laws were consolidated in the Act of 1867 that penalty against the use of small-pox matter was carried forward and embodied in what is known as the Foundation Act so that at present it is part of the Vaccination Law. Section 32 imposes a penalty of a month's imprisonment upon persons inculating with small-pox. Let not, therefore, the assertion of Lt.-Col. Collie that "there is absolutely no doubt in the medical profession as to the efficacy of re-vaccination" be taken seriously. As to medical men vaccinating their own families, of course they do; and when inoculation was in fashion they inoculated their own families. They knew no better then, and they know no better now. But we who know that they were wrong then have the right to hold that they may be wrong again now.—Yours, etc.,

Yours, etc.,

G. S. MIRZAN.

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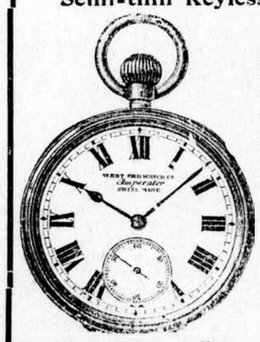

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

hen you have been out here for ar or two you find yourself put- off things that you want to get e "till the monsoons," for that is time when the social engagements e much less and there are many fternoons that you must spend home, which together with a longer ylight make it possible to get through all sorts of odds and ends of work which have stood over for a long time awaiting the opportunity which the greater leisure of the monsoon often offers.

MONSOON.

One monsoon, an almost continually wet one too, I fatuously determined to make all sorts of experiments in sweet-making, not realising in my ignorance, that the great humidity in the air caused the making of some kinds so difficult, if not impossible, that my little plan did not work out at all as I had expected. Another thing too, one is so apt to miscalculate the time at ones disposal, and one finds that less than half of what one hoped to do could never have been expected to be done. Nevertheless, several of my friends, like myself, rather look forward to these months as a time for renovation and setting up the stock of house necessaries, even though one does not use one's new furniture covers, cushions, etc., till the rains are over.

CHICS.

Just lately, I have been renewing some bead chics which I have had so many years, upwards of fourteen or fifteen, that they are tumbling to pieces with age, yet still look nice from a little distance. I have always preferred the bead chics to any other mode of draping windows and doorways because they are not only cleaner than curtains, but are infinitely cheaper and less bother. I happen to live in so breezy a flat that curtains would be almost useless unless I shut some of the wind out—the last thing I should dream of doing! Also, I like the pretty chinkle, the wind causes them to make, it seems sort of company while the goodman is away at office all the day. I may be cavilled at in regard to my statement that bead chics are cheaper than stuff curtains, but if you think that mine have lasted me fourteen years, you can imagine what renewing sets of many stuff curtains would have cost during that time. Also, in regard to the cleanliness; notice how quickly your curtains get saturated with black dust even in a few days only, and compare them with bead chics which are washed with dusters wrung out of a pail of water once a week, and once a year put bodily into a tub of water. Of course, if the chics are not cleaned in the manner indicated they become quite coated with dust and dirt and lose all their prettiness. Another thing, if you have a darkish part of your room and you choose the components of your chic with judgment you will find that you are able to reflect back the little light the corner receives with the effect of lighting up that particular spot. I have been so constantly asked by friends to tell them all about chic making and where I get all the ingredients, etc., that it may be of interest to set it down here for anyone who may be fired with the desire to make these pretty screens. Here let me say that with these, as with those made of bamboo, they are a most effectual screen so long as the light is bright outside, but that when gets dark and the lights are lit in- s, they are no screen at all and as well not be there as far as ord any protection from prying e new-comer, and indeed e older residents for the at, sometimes seem quite is, and I have been dis- all sorts of intimate do- going on in the evident the bamboo screen was a reality as well as in name. readers bear this in mind n you are performing your ith a light burning, shut jill- s well as have the screens.

OW TO SET ABOUT THEM.

s suppose that you have some doorways you wish to drape with bead curtains instead of stuff ones. First decide on the colour that you consider will go best with the general tone of the room and then go to the bead shops at the end of Princess Street to where it abuts just on to Crawford Market. There you can see samples of all kinds of beads, both tubular and round. I would counsel you not to go in for dark shades, as you will not be pleased with the effect when you have done them; use a liberal supply of the plain clear, glass, round beads i.e. in conjunction with the shades you may have chosen; ten to twelve of these round ones between each tubular one is a very good proportion. These latter cost As. 9 or 10 per pound and there are from 250 to 270 to the pound; the round ones are sold in bunches of 600 for As. 3 to 4 in all the ordinary colours, those with red in them and some of the shades of blue and pale yellow are more costly. As to the string, a very strong kind of brown string may be bought in what is called the Lohar Chawl Street, which is a cross street from Sheik Memon Street where all the cloth shops are, and Abdul Street by the big Masjid. There are a number of string shops and you must look at what they have and decide on the kind you prefer, which for lasting should be well twisted and costs per large ball As. 8 or 10 a ball. The piece of wood to carry the chic should be about one inch deep the full size of the window or doorway including the frames or door jambs. Three holes to the inch is a very good distance apart, closer, they do not hang well. For my doorways I have about 20 strings on either side to within eight inches of the floor, then in pairs some inches shorter each time till it forms a drape like a curtain, the middle is a deep fringe, the depth being decided by the height of the doorway. It adds very much to the appearance if each string is finished off by a big glass blob-head; these cost one and a half to two annas a dozen. It is a little difficult to judge the length of the string required because of the take up by the knots, of which it is quite sufficient to put one, after a set of small and one long bead. The best way is to cut two pieces the length you fancy may be needed, and make up one and see how much too long the other one is. The ordinary macrame string is not strong enough, but there is a thick Kind, I get at the Army and Navy Stores, which is very nice for working and lasts well. As to the pattern, that is a matter of individual taste and therein comes in the interest and ingenuity: personally I prefer something quite simple both in colouring and design. Sometimes it is nice to keep to all one colour, but use 4 or 5 shades of it which you can often procure, but even then I would suggest a round clear glass bead between each of the others.

Y. W. C. A.

Apropos of having time for things in the rains, I want to call your attention to the course of classes for improving the spirit, mind and body that the Y. W. C. A. have arranged for the next two months, which I meant to have mentioned before so that there might have been more time for you to enroll yourselves as members of the classes which are as follows: Beginner's Conversational Hindustani for those who wish to learn the language spoken in Bombay, which as a matter of fact can hardly be called Hindustani, but as it is what the people here understand it is better to learn it from some one who speaks it well than pick it up from the servants, whose grammar oft time is of the quaintest; one forgets that it is not their tongue either. Mrs. Gray the Scotch padre's wife is kindly giving a course of six talks on Shakespere's works, which we are all looking forward too very much; the ladies attending it are asked to bring a husband or a man friend, who might do a great deal worse than spend an hour in this way. There is a course of ten lessons in Physical Training; these have always been particularly successful and are a great boon in a country like this where it is so difficult to get real exercise sometimes; these exercises are arranged to give all the muscles of the body the sort of movement healthful to them. An arrangement has been made with Professor Peltier for special classes for French under the auspices of the Association and as "good wine needs no bush" so do these classes need no recommendation with Mons. Peltier at their head. There is also a course of Dressmaking, so you see that every branch of improving has been arranged for and all particulars can be obtained by calling any morning on Miss Dennison, the Educational Secretary at her home in Mayo Road; as some of the courses start this week, I would counsel a speedy enquiry. Lastly but by no means least, there is a course of Bible study once a week during the monsoons given by the Revd. W. A. Sawtell, the subject of the instruction being the "Parables of the Kingdom." I think all these classes are a demonstration of what I said in one of my letters that the Association stood for; that it ministered to all the needs of Womanhood. I think it is an extremely good thing for one to attend classes of these sorts, for even if one has the knowledge, it is apt to get rusty from disuetude and it is pleasant to get it rubbed up now and again; if one has *not* the knowledge it is equally pleasant to add to one's store; in the course of a longish life I have been struck often how oddly little forgotten odds and ends of knowledge have come in most usefully and unexpectedly. This is an illustration of it and is rather interesting. Many years ago my goodman had a fall and scraped all the skin off one knee. This was treated by a doctor but none of his remedies or those of two other medicos called in seemed of any use, and the wound spread and became more and more unhealthy, angry and so sensitive, that he could not bear it to be dressed where there was the least breeze. Suddenly I bethought me of a dear old friend of mine when I was quite a girl who had crushed his big toe so badly with a heavy box that the nerve was exposed and he could bear no sort of application but castor oil, which I was given to understand was most wonderfully healing and soothing. Blue stone had been applied to my poor man's knee because of the proud flesh and granules, but I made up my mind to use less severe means, and after carefully cleansing the great sloughing place, I touched up the edges with a drop of water in which I had allowed lunar caustic to dissolve. Then I applied dressings of pure castor oil, with the result of immediate relief to my goodman; next day we were fairly taken aback as a skin had already formed almost over the whole wound, this, had to be lifted to let the suppurating matter escape. I continued the same treatment with the result that after three days all the sensitiveness and pain were gone, and in a week the place was practically well. The three weeks previous to this with all the other treatments, it was steadily getting larger and worse. Next week I propose to have a little chat about dressings and invalid cookery in quite a simple and homely way, such as is possible in the most ordinary household.

THE QUEEN AT A FAIR.

IN THE ALBERT HALL.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Empress Marie of Russia and Princess Victoria, visited the Noah's Ark Fair at the Albert Hall in mail week. Queen Alexandra, who has always taken a keen interest in the London Hospital, for the benefit of which the fair is being held, made a complete tour of the hall, buying goods at every stall.

In the midst of the bright scene was the Ark itself, snow covered and the tiers of boxes were disguised as forsted rocks. A mannequin parade drew a crowd of women, and many and ingenious were the arts and devices by which money was extracted for a good cause. Lady Decies, with a Pekingese dog in a perambulator draped with roses, was very successful in her efforts for the hospital; no one could refuse her pet's appeal. Lady Baring was selling concert tickets and Lord Lonsdale cocktails, Mme. Melba autographed many gramophone records of her songs.

Many men-visitors took the precaution of buying an indemnity badge for £1 which saved them from being importuned to make purchases. Those who did not display this safeguard were surrounded with a bevy of stall-holders urging them to buy tea or raffle tickets, cigarettes, button-holes, or bottles of American sweets.

Well-known people were either in charge or assisting at every stall. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Sterelitz was assisting Countess Zia and Countess Nada Torby in selling pretty little pieces of jewellery. Prince Paul of Servia was selling tea tickets for the refreshment platform, which was in the charge of Mrs. Hwfa Williams, whose assistants included Lady Maud Warrender and a host of pretty women. Lady Northbrooke's millinery stall did captal business, her assistants including Lady Linlithgow, Lady Stradbroke, Lady Vivian (who looked very pretty in pale pink), Lady Ashburton, and Mrs. Harold Baring.

As a stall where really beautiful books were on sale were seen the Dowager Lady Tweeddale, Lady Musgrave, Lady Faudel-Phillips and her daughter Mrs. Charles Tufton, Lady Lonsdale, Lady Londesborough and Lady Irene Denison. Lady Granard and Lady Alastair Innes Ker were selling flowers and fruit. Others at stalls were Lady Borthwick, Lady Baring (dressed in dark blue), Lady Margaret Spicer and her pretty debutante daughter Lady Diana Manners.

Before the royal party left, they went to the King's box and here tea was served, the Queen and the Empress and Princess Victoria watching the scene with evident interest.

Mr. Louis Wain was commanded by Queen Alexandra to the royal box to make some sketches of his humorous cats. Both Her Majesty and the Empress Marie expressed their delight with the artist's work and bought some of his sketches.

Alluding to physical drill and conscription, Mr. J. A. Pease, President of the Board of Education, in a speech at York said the Board of Education were advised by distinguished medical men that the Swedish system was far superior to any military system, and they were doing their utmost in that direction in schools.

WISDOM FOR [illegible] TIMES.

A WEEKLY SEARCHLIGHT ON THOUGHT AND IDEAS.

The following collection appears in "T. P.'s Weekly":—

PRIVATE ASYLUM.

The care of the insane is a matter of public concern—a function of the State or perhaps of the municipality. The notion of making it a matter of private profit to an individual speculator is so monstrous that only the binding force of a long tradition could close men's eyes to its absurdity. Antecedently, then, one would expect no good from that ill-omened union of medicine and hotel-keeping which is the fundamental principle of the Private Asylum; and the practical working of the system is as harmful as its theory is erroneous. No doubt there are differences and degrees among Private Asylums as among other human institutions. Some are certainly much better than others. One or two, by a judicious system of puffing and an exorbitant scale of charges, have established for themselves the reputation of earthly paradises. Let us hope they deserve it; for certainly some others resemble Paradise less closely than Purgatory; and a cheap Private Asylum is generally a synonym for cruelty and neglect.—G. W. E. Russell, in the "Manchester Guardian."

HUMANE, THE SUPREME EPITHET OF THE RENAISSANCE.

Above all, humane assumed the duty of adjective-in-chief to the Humanities. It became the supreme epithet of the Renaissance. It was applied to those branches of learning which promote culture, to the study of Greek and Latin, which came into fashion at the rebirth of the ancient tongues, and which, happily, has survived to perplex the champions of commerce. It was used to describe those wise professors whose duty it was to extirpate all "barbarism" from the "bee-hive" of Oxford. It calls up visions of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More, of the spirited victory which the supporters of Greek won over their adversaries the Trojans. It is consecrated in this wise use by all the great writers of England "These terms do properly signify this gesture in Aristotle, Athenæus, Euripides, Sophocles, and all humane authors," writes Sir Thomas Browne. "If then, we may spend some of our young years in humane studies," asks a great man, "what better and more sweet study is there for a young man than poetry?" And then Mr. Montgomery, Lecturer in Commerce at the University of Liverpool, murmurs Smith and Smithe, and assures us that humane is no better than the clear mark of a blatant snobbishness."—An Englishman, in the "Daily Mail."

BUTTONHOLES AND OVERDRESSING.

I cannot help regretting that the man who aspires to be correctly dressed in London can no longer wear a buttonhole. A very few years ago this fragrant adornment was not only permitted to, but almost required of, the gilded youth from May to July. It was almost the only opportunity in man's attire for the expression of imagination and colour without outraging the essential severity of the truly strange garments in which we clothe ourselves. How pleasant it was, on emerging into the sunshine of a May morning to assist at some formal occasion, to visit the florists's and choose from among the rows of bedewed and silver-stalked gems on the sixpenny shelf that blossom which should express for an hour or two our translation into poetry of the mood and business of the day. This year—such is the stern arbitrament of fashion—the man who wears a buttonhole is in the wrong, and is convicted of the crime of overdressing.—Filson Young, in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

FATAL SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

In the process of all imaginative work there is a certain tendency to loss of mental balance. Not vainly did the wise ancients think of the poet as a man "possessed"; while our own Elizabethans held it self-evident that the creative artist was subject to a "fine frenzy" or "fine madness." This really means, not that the poet does or ought to lose his balance, but that he launches himself like an aviator into a medium in which the danger of a loss of balance is always at hand. Now self-consciousness in the imaginative artist is just like nervousness in the aviator: it will either prevent him from essaying to fly at all, or it will upset his equilibrium and bring him down with a run. And for generating self-consciousness there is nothing like parody; the abler, the more fatal.—William Archer, in the "Daily News."

OBITER DICTA.

It is not men's heads, but it is their hearts which decide public opinion.

Sir Edward Grey.

Nothing can touch the spoken word upon the stage. The drama is going to be with us always.

Sir J. Forbes-Robertson.

Surely anything which was simply a parenthesis should not be on the list of those who supported the expenses of the great nation.

Lena Ashwell.

If you let your child know it has only [illegible] it wants you [illegible]ing you can for

[illegible]hop of Bristol.

Ultima[illegible]t, the horse will be banished fro[illegible]

Dr. C. W. Saleeby.

Virgil was a Court poet.

J. Elroy Flecker.

If all men who inspired wars were prepared to carry them out by single combat the world would be better.

Lord Rosebery.

The e in humane is as characteristic of snobbery as the e in Smithe.

J. Montgomery.

Je voudrais, dans tout vote féminin et masculin, des restrictions pour les célibataires, car l'individu seul est un parasite de plus en plus dangéreux.

Juliette Adam.

THE FIELD FOR A FOOL.

Instead of reviving the Court Poet, why not revive the Court Fool? He is the only person who could do any good at this moment either to the royal or the judicial Courts. The present political situation is utterly unsuitable for the purposes of a great poet. But it is particularly suitable for the purposes of a great buffoon. The old jester was under certain privileges: you could not resent the jokes of a fool, just as you cannot resent the sermons of a curate. Now, what the present Government of England wants is neither serious praise nor serious denunciation; what it wants is satire. What it wants, in other words, is realism given with gusto. When King Louis the Eleventh unexpectedly visited his enemy, the Duke of Burgundy, with a slender escort, the Duke's jester said he would give the King his fool's cap for he was the fool now. And when the Duke replied with dignity, "And suppose I treat him with all proper respect," the fool answered "Then I will give it to you." That is the kind of thing that somebody ought to be free to say now. But if you say it now you will be fined a hundred pounds at the least.—G. K. Chesterton, in the "Daily Herald."

FAILURE OF MIDDLE-CLASS SMITH.

Both his critics and his sponsors have fallen into the curious error that Smith's effectiveness in other lines than religion is of a high order. But the patent fact is that his religious deterioration is paralleled by his flat and ignominious failure in every other social task, and only his valuable inheritance and squatter claims upon the resources of others save him from open bankruptcy and ruin. Certain it is that from the standpoint of social values his golf-playing, automobile-riding, pleasure-loving Smith, who prefers his club and cigar to active participation in Church work, has slowly and irrecoverably petered out, and all the glamour of past efficiency and present humbug cannot avail to obscure this pertinent fact to the minds of thinking people. The utter failure and breakdown on the part of Smith is lamentable or laughable, according as you take him seriously or view him as a self-centred parasitic growth, an excrescence on the body of society.—Dr. Hesselgrave, in the "Independent" (New York.)

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

PUREE OF TURNIP SOUP.
COLD CRAYFISH A LA MARIE.
VOL-AU-VENT OF EGGS.
BRAISED SADDLE OF MUTTON.
FAVORITE SAVOURY.
JAM FRITTERS.

Lobster As. 4. Saddle of mutton Rs. 1-4. Eggs As. 6. Turnip As. 4. Vegetable As. 3. Potato As. 2. Total 2-7.

PUREE OF TURNIP SOUP.

Slice 4 or 5 turnips and set them to cook in a pan with a seer of water, 3 table-spoonfuls of butter and 2 of well washed rice; stir occasionally and cook till all is soft enough to rub through a sieve. Return the puree to the pan and add pepper and salt to taste, an onion, a carrot, whole peppers and wineglassful of undiluted tinned milk or cream.

COLD CRAYFISH A LA MARIE.

Cook the crayfish for 2 minutes only, shell them and set them to cook slowly in equal parts of white wine and vinegar, just enough to cover the fish; add an onion, a carrot, whole peppers and simmer for 40 minutes. Leave the fish to get cold in the sauce, then serve them with the sauce turned into a mayonnaise and garnished with cucumber and beetroot.

VOL-AU-VENT OF EGGS.

Make a good white sauce flavoured with parsley and after straining slice 5 or 6 hardboiled eggs into it and let all cook for 10mins. with onion, lime juice Tobasco sauce and salt to taste. Remove the eggs and stir into the sauce 2 tablespoonfuls of butter; place the eggs and some mushrooms in a vol-au-vent case, pour the sauce over and heat in the oven and serve.

BRAISED SADDLE OF MUTTON.

Trim the saddle and tie it to keep it in shape, put a layer of bacon in the pan, a wineglassful of stock, a carrot, an onion, and a tablespoonful of brandy, seal down the cover and set the pan on a grating in a moderate oven for 2. to 3 hours. Remove the meat, thicken the gravy with arrowroot and serve with this poured over the mutton and a circle of fried potatoes round or some glazed onions.

FAVOURITE SAVOURY.

Make some light cheese pastry. Cut slices of bacon very thin, Gorgonzola cheese the same and roll the bacon and the cheese together to form a sort of cigar, and flavour with a little onion juice and Tobasco sauce. Enclose these in the pastry rolled out thin, brush them with egg and bake for 20 minutes, serve very hot.

JAM FRITTERS.

Cut some sponge cakes in halves and spread both halves with jam, moisten the edges and stick them firmly together. Make sufficient batter with white wine instead of milk, and add at the last the egg whites whipped to a stiff froth. Dip the cakes quickly into this and fry, when done place on the dish, sprinkle with castor sugar and glaze by holding a hot shovel to melt the sugar.

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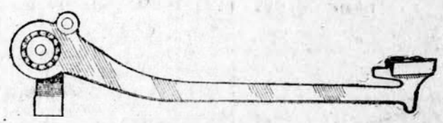

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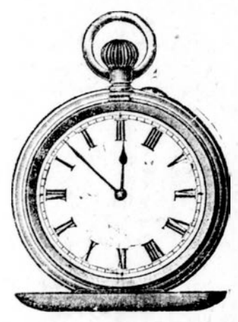

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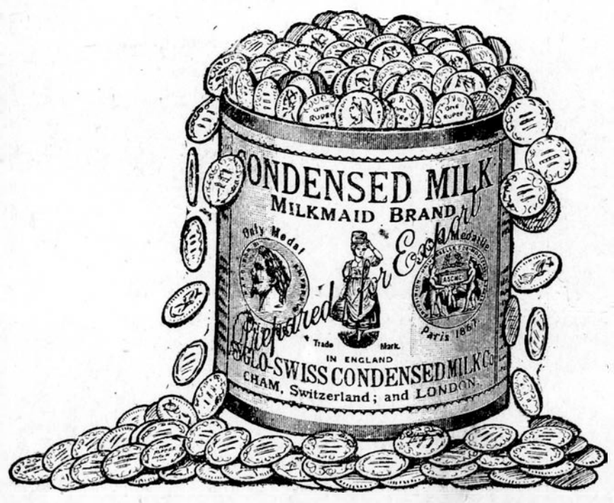

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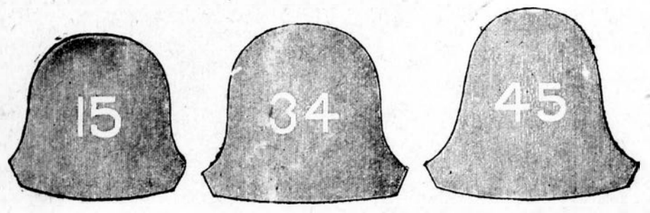

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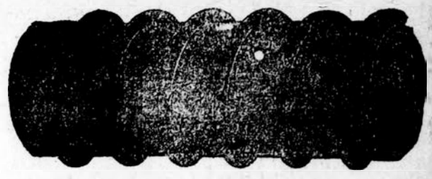

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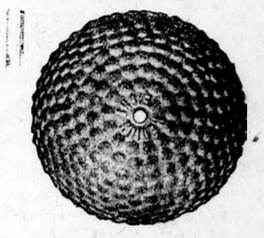

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